

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 66

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## YALE CONFEREES IN ROUND-TABLE TALKS ON DRAMA

Various Phases of Non-Professional Activities Are Discussed at Meeting

## STAGE LIGHTING ONE OF THE TOPICS

Need of an Intelligent and Discriminating Clientele of American Theater Urged

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12—Yale's national drama conference entered on its closing day's sessions this morning with a series of round-table discussions on various phases of non-professional dramatic activities and continued with a general conference on relations between professional and non-professional theater.

Louis Hartman, of the Belasco Theater, New York City, spoke at round-table conference on "Stage Lighting." Hubert C. Heffner, of the Yale department of drama, was chairman of this conference. Others who spoke on this subject were Stanley R. McCandless, of the Yale department of drama, who took as his subject "The Teaching of Stage Lighting"; Avid Crandall of the Goodman Theater, Chicago, on "Lighting in the Professional Theater"; and Munro R. Peever of Boston, Mass., on "The Scientific Use of Light."

Capt. Charles C. Mather of Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., at the round-table conference spoke on "The Outdoor and the Circuit Theaters." Prof. A. M. Drummond of Cornell University presided.

### New Technique

The point of emphasis in Captain Mather's speech was that at the result of the development of the loud-speaking device, the technique has been developed in the production of outdoor plays, which he said, should start a renaissance in that field, which has been neglected for the past century. Captain Mather told how the group at Culver Military Academy have been developing the above-mentioned technique in the presentation annually of such a play involving hundreds in the cast, and presented before thousands in the audience.

The greatest need of the American theater today is intelligent and discriminating spectators, said Edgar M. Woolley, director of Undergraduate Dramatic Production, Yale University, in the course of his address at the round-table conference on "College Dramatics." Others who spoke on this subject were Prof. Jeannette Marks of Mount Holyoke College, Dr. A. M. Drummond of Cornell University, Hubert C. Heffner of the University of North Carolina and Prof. Sawyer Falk of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. Dr. A. H. Quinn of the University of Pennsylvania, presided.

Mr. Woolley said, in part:

"A college modern university should seek not only to train socially qualified students for a life work in the drama, but it should also endeavor to create and foster an interest in the drama in students who have no idea of making the theater a profession. In other words, part of university's business is to educate audiences. The demand creates, and to a large extent controls, the supply. What is the use in a perfectly written, perfectly acted and perfectly produced play if nobody wants to see it?"

"This is a crude and somewhat exaggerated expression of the mission that I think a college dramatic association ought to fulfill. I do not by any means set at naught the value of dramatic training schools, in or outside of universities. There is a reason and a purpose for them, but their students should be recruited from college graduates or from those who wish to go directly into the business of the stage. I am talking exclusively of undergraduate drama.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927

Local  
Changes in China Discussed  
State Housing Board Advocated  
Hotel Men Plan Earlier Show  
Oyster Harbor to Have Clubhouse  
Direct Primers to Be Disbanded  
Matthews Hires With Office  
Grange Starts Education Fund  
Music in Boston  
New Hampshire Wing Sk. Race  
New Coastwise Ship Launched

General

Federal Force on New Dry Drive  
Chang Tao-lin Wins Skirmish  
Senate Passes Farm Aid Bill  
Radio Under Control in Minneapolis  
Postmaster General to Codify  
Index Plan

Financial

Progress of Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.  
Seminoles Oil Field Gaining  
Stock Market Weekly Review  
Stock Trend for Week Upward  
Grain Trade Holds Steady

Sports

World's Three-Cushion Billiards  
N. W. Niles Wins Title  
College Indoor Lawn Tennis  
Canadian Squash Racquets

Features

Lincoln's Sound Culture Evident in  
Worldly Impression  
World News Page  
Radio  
Antiques for the Homemaker and the  
Collector  
Music Lovers of the World  
Emancipation  
The English High School  
Sunset Stories  
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog  
Pan-Caucasian Congress  
Editorials  
Should There Be a Prohibition Party  
The Press of the World

## American University in Cairo Gets New Hall

By Wireless

CAIRO, Feb. 12—KING FUAD yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new auditorium building of the American University in Cairo, a gift of an American philanthropist, which, when completed, will be the second largest public hall in Egypt.

Dr. C. R. Watson, principal of the university, said the new building would provide facilities for quickening Egyptian national life through public action at a crucial stage in its history when greater opportunities were offered for upward movements than ever before.

## Foreign Policy Group Studies the New China

### Nationalist Attitude Shown Not to Be Anti-Foreign but Pro-Chinese

Modern China—a China which is not anti-foreign but pro-Chinese, a China which is just awakening to a new national self-consciousness—was described at the discussion before the Boston Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza today.

Grover Clark, president and editor of the Peking Leader; Dr. Hu Shih, a professor at National University, Peking, and Prof. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Harvard, agreed on the need and justification of a readjustment of the relations between the foreign powers with China.

To this end Mr. Clark declared that the United States Government "through force of circumstances is much in the best position to take the initiative."

"What is actually happening in China is nothing short of a genuine 'Chinese Pulse,'" was Dr. Hu's introductory observation. "China is divided and the different parts are fighting one another, and yet the China has never seen a more united China than she is today. That's one of the parts of the puzzle. Moreover, China is anti-Christian, and anti-foreign and anti-western, and yet she justly regards herself as for the first time in history a truly modern nation. That's the other part of the puzzle."

Protest of Injustices

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

"A new and self-conscious nation is being born. It needs, and indeed commands, the sympathy and encouragement of all the truly civilized nations of the world. Give it friendly support and respect its legitimate aspirations, and it will develop into a great modern nation and contribute its proper share in the remaking of the world's civilization."

New Growth of Nationalism

Mr. Clark, who has been a resident in China for the past seven years, and who is the correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Peking, said the preponderance of organizing ability and practical political capacity lies in the year enlisted on the side of the movement toward unhampered Chinese Nationalism. It was his view that the opposition to foreign influence is actuated by the desire that foreign limitations on Chinese freedom to run the Chinese country in their own Chinese way be removed.

"As far as foreigners are concerned, it is the significant feature of recent developments that the growth of the realization that henceforth western relations with China must start with the recognition of the right of the Chinese to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject to such fundamentals of international law as are accepted by all other nations."

"Western nations must realize, and base their whole attitude toward China on the realization that no other nation or group of nations has the right to impose its will or its ways on the Chinese. China is, of course, under the same obligation as any western nation to carry out its just requirements that it voluntarily may make with others."

"This change in China has come as the result of a long development, which makes essentially inequitable many of the terms of the treaties which were made 80 years ago. In accordance with law, therefore, a reconsideration of the whole question of treaty relations with China is urgently needed."

America in Strategic Position

The American Government, through force of circumstances, is in much the best position to take the initiative in proposing to China such reconsideration. Such action by the American Government would be in line with the feeling of the American people and with the long-established policy of the United States to deal fairly with China and to make

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

## CHANG TSO-LIN ARMY DISARMS WU'S TROOPS

### Wins in Its First Skirmish —Christian Council Is Hopeful for Future

PEKING, Feb. 12 (AP)—Troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin moving southward to engage the nationalist Cantonese armies in battle, won their first skirmish with the army of General Wu Pei-fu in Honan province when they met and disarmed Wu's troops who attempted to block the advance of the northerners toward Chengchow, reports received here said.

Newspaper reports of the fighting said that it was due to a misunderstanding of subordinate officers. The Peking headquarters of General Chang admitted there was "some truth" in reports of the clash in Honan.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12 (AP)—The executive committee of the National Christian Council, an organization representing nearly all the Protestant missionary organizations in China and the great majority of Protestant churches, is "hopeful" for the future of Christianity in China, in spite of the present anti-foreign situation.

Concluding a convention held here the committee issued a statement declaring that in reviewing, in their wider significance, the effect of recent events and their present tendencies upon the Christian movement, the council regards the situation as hopeful. The statement said:

"The Chinese Christians fully recognize the danger to the church and to Christian workers from the extreme elements that abide in the New China. Their aspirations for equality in China with justice, equality and freedom. We are prepared to accept risks and even face persecution rather than oppose the most hopeful movement in modern China."

"This Nationalist movement is not confined to one party, but is shared by the thoughtful Chinese of both the north and south, irrespective of political allegiance."

The present situation is calling out and developing Chinese leadership and initiative in the church, which is an encouraging fact. Though the church may have lost in members, it is gaining in spiritual power. In certain parts of China missionaries have been obliged to leave their stations, but they do so reluctantly, mainly on consular instructions and as a precautionary measure.

"Any general missionary withdrawal would be regretted by the Chinese Christians who emphasize the equality and dignity of man with justice, equality and freedom. We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."

"We are only against those powers which have been refused to treat us as equals," he declared.

The new nationalist, which is now most effectively represented by the Nationalist Party, aims primarily at the establishment of a unified national government which shall put to an end all the militarist anarchy in the feudalistic provinces, and to lead the Nation toward the path of political and social reconstruction. This new party has achieved its success, not merely through its military victories but essentially through a clear demonstration of its ability in government.

PROTEST OF INJUSTICES

Dr. Hu emphasized the growing unity which is manifesting itself throughout China, and later qualified his statement that China was anti-foreign by saying that this feeling prevailed only as a protest against "the injustices and inequalities which she suffered at the hands of foreign powers during the last 80 years."



## CLEAN READING WARNING GIVEN

If Periodicals Do Not Censor  
Themselves Someone Else  
Will, Hints Churchman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—All who are interested in making New York a clean city must stand together and support those who are trying to enforce the law. Dr. William B. Millar, general secretary of the New York Board of Churchmen, declared in discussing the bill aimed at indecent publications which is being sponsored by the federation.

The bill was introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Samuel H. Hofstadter (R.), of Manhattan.

"It is in no sense a censorship bill," Dr. Millar said. "It is expected that the publishers would welcome a measure like this to avoid political censorship. It is my opinion that if they don't they will get censorship of the most drastic kind, for the people are now aroused against offenders of this sort."

Dr. Millar declared that the federation is not a law-enforcing agency, but that its business is to create public sentiment and to back up in every way possible the efforts of those whose business it is to enforce the law.

Asserting that New York City is now facing serious problems, Dr. Millar said: "The Christian forces of the city" must put their efforts behind the district attorney, the police commissioner, and the theatrical interests which are trying to raise the standards of the stage, and co-operate with them in stemming the rising tide of indecency.

## SENATE PASSES FARM AID BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

fused was offered by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, who offered a farm aid bill, without equalization, as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen measure. This motion was defeated, 54 to 32.

### Parties Equally Divided

The final vote on the bill showed the parties practically equally divided on the issue. Republicans to the number of 24, with 22 Democrats and the Farmer-Labor Senator, Henrik Shipstead, Minnesota, constituted the majority, while those opposing were composed of 22 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Six Democrats, Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisian; Morris Sheppard, Texas; Park Trammell, Florida, and Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina, who voted against the bill last session, supported it on the latest count. Two others, Thomas Heflin, Alabama, and Lee Overman, North Carolina, who voted for it last year, voted "no" this time.

Following the final count, administration leaders expressed one satisfaction. They pointed out that, should the President veto the bill, the close count on the project indicated that it could obtain the two-thirds necessary to override his dissent.

This disposal of the farm relief issue in the Senate was promptly followed by another much embroiled controversy. As the chair announced the final vote, George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, floor leader for the McFadden branch banking bill, moved that this measure be made the unfinished business of the Senate. Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, immediately took the floor to "debate" the motion. Mr. Wheeler and others have announced their determination to filibuster against the bill.

To contest these tactics Adminis-

tration leaders have prepared a closure motion which they expect to offer early next week. They are being supported in this move for limited debate by farm bloc leaders, who were aided by them in placing the McNary-Haugen bill before the Senate for action.

### How Senators Voted

For the bill—Republicans: Cameron, Capper, Curtis, Deneen, Frazier, Gooding, Gould, Harbold, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Washington, La Follette, McMaster, McRae, Morris, Norris, Nye, Odell, Peffer, Robinson of Indiana, Schell, Stansfeld, Stewart and Watson—24. Democrats: Ashurst, Bratton, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Ferris, Fletcher, Hawes, Kendrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Pittman, Ransdell, Rob-

### A portion of LIVER & ONIONS SAUCE

Does Your Boy  
Own a Bible?  
If not, why not give him  
one now?  
Send for Catalog or call at the  
Massachusetts Bible Society  
41 Bromfield St. Boston

BOOK MARKERS  
Transparent, have clear, permanent  
writing, are made of celluloid, and  
are indestructible. The original marker  
is included in all these features.  
The "Perfect Marker" is a pocket  
set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00  
THE PERFECT MARKER  
Box 184 Youkera, N. Y.

My Annual  
Gift Offering  
will run through the  
month of February  
With each \$5.50 bloomer  
I send a \$1.00 gift offering.  
With each \$7.50 bloomer  
I send a \$1.50 gift offering.  
With each \$10.00 bloomer  
I send a \$2.00 gift offering.  
With each \$12.50 bloomer  
I send a \$2.50 gift offering.  
With each \$15.00 bloomer  
I send a \$3.00 gift offering.  
With each \$17.50 bloomer  
I send a \$3.50 gift offering.  
With each \$20.00 bloomer  
I send a \$4.00 gift offering.  
With each \$22.50 bloomer  
I send a \$4.50 gift offering.  
With each \$25.00 bloomer  
I send a \$5.00 gift offering.  
With each \$27.50 bloomer  
I send a \$5.50 gift offering.  
With each \$30.00 bloomer  
I send a \$6.00 gift offering.  
With each \$32.50 bloomer  
I send a \$6.50 gift offering.  
With each \$35.00 bloomer  
I send a \$7.00 gift offering.  
With each \$37.50 bloomer  
I send a \$7.50 gift offering.  
With each \$40.00 bloomer  
I send a \$8.00 gift offering.  
With each \$42.50 bloomer  
I send a \$8.50 gift offering.  
With each \$45.00 bloomer  
I send a \$9.00 gift offering.  
With each \$47.50 bloomer  
I send a \$9.50 gift offering.  
With each \$50.00 bloomer  
I send a \$10.00 gift offering.  
With each \$52.50 bloomer  
I send a \$10.50 gift offering.  
With each \$55.00 bloomer  
I send a \$11.00 gift offering.  
With each \$57.50 bloomer  
I send a \$11.50 gift offering.  
With each \$60.00 bloomer  
I send a \$12.00 gift offering.  
With each \$62.50 bloomer  
I send a \$12.50 gift offering.  
With each \$65.00 bloomer  
I send a \$13.00 gift offering.  
With each \$67.50 bloomer  
I send a \$13.50 gift offering.  
With each \$70.00 bloomer  
I send a \$14.00 gift offering.  
With each \$72.50 bloomer  
I send a \$14.50 gift offering.  
With each \$75.00 bloomer  
I send a \$15.00 gift offering.  
With each \$77.50 bloomer  
I send a \$15.50 gift offering.  
With each \$80.00 bloomer  
I send a \$16.00 gift offering.  
With each \$82.50 bloomer  
I send a \$16.50 gift offering.  
With each \$85.00 bloomer  
I send a \$17.00 gift offering.  
With each \$87.50 bloomer  
I send a \$17.50 gift offering.  
With each \$90.00 bloomer  
I send a \$18.00 gift offering.  
With each \$92.50 bloomer  
I send a \$18.50 gift offering.  
With each \$95.00 bloomer  
I send a \$19.00 gift offering.  
With each \$97.50 bloomer  
I send a \$19.50 gift offering.  
With each \$100.00 bloomer  
I send a \$20.00 gift offering.  
With each \$102.50 bloomer  
I send a \$20.50 gift offering.  
With each \$105.00 bloomer  
I send a \$21.00 gift offering.  
With each \$107.50 bloomer  
I send a \$21.50 gift offering.  
With each \$110.00 bloomer  
I send a \$22.00 gift offering.  
With each \$112.50 bloomer  
I send a \$22.50 gift offering.  
With each \$115.00 bloomer  
I send a \$23.00 gift offering.  
With each \$117.50 bloomer  
I send a \$23.50 gift offering.  
With each \$120.00 bloomer  
I send a \$24.00 gift offering.  
With each \$122.50 bloomer  
I send a \$24.50 gift offering.  
With each \$125.00 bloomer  
I send a \$25.00 gift offering.  
With each \$127.50 bloomer  
I send a \$25.50 gift offering.  
With each \$130.00 bloomer  
I send a \$26.00 gift offering.  
With each \$132.50 bloomer  
I send a \$26.50 gift offering.  
With each \$135.00 bloomer  
I send a \$27.00 gift offering.  
With each \$137.50 bloomer  
I send a \$27.50 gift offering.  
With each \$140.00 bloomer  
I send a \$28.00 gift offering.  
With each \$142.50 bloomer  
I send a \$28.50 gift offering.  
With each \$145.00 bloomer  
I send a \$29.00 gift offering.  
With each \$147.50 bloomer  
I send a \$29.50 gift offering.  
With each \$150.00 bloomer  
I send a \$30.00 gift offering.  
With each \$152.50 bloomer  
I send a \$30.50 gift offering.  
With each \$155.00 bloomer  
I send a \$31.00 gift offering.  
With each \$157.50 bloomer  
I send a \$31.50 gift offering.  
With each \$160.00 bloomer  
I send a \$32.00 gift offering.  
With each \$162.50 bloomer  
I send a \$32.50 gift offering.  
With each \$165.00 bloomer  
I send a \$33.00 gift offering.  
With each \$167.50 bloomer  
I send a \$33.50 gift offering.  
With each \$170.00 bloomer  
I send a \$34.00 gift offering.  
With each \$172.50 bloomer  
I send a \$34.50 gift offering.  
With each \$175.00 bloomer  
I send a \$35.00 gift offering.  
With each \$177.50 bloomer  
I send a \$35.50 gift offering.  
With each \$180.00 bloomer  
I send a \$36.00 gift offering.  
With each \$182.50 bloomer  
I send a \$36.50 gift offering.  
With each \$185.00 bloomer  
I send a \$37.00 gift offering.  
With each \$187.50 bloomer  
I send a \$37.50 gift offering.  
With each \$190.00 bloomer  
I send a \$38.00 gift offering.  
With each \$192.50 bloomer  
I send a \$38.50 gift offering.  
With each \$195.00 bloomer  
I send a \$39.00 gift offering.  
With each \$197.50 bloomer  
I send a \$39.50 gift offering.  
With each \$200.00 bloomer  
I send a \$40.00 gift offering.  
With each \$202.50 bloomer  
I send a \$40.50 gift offering.  
With each \$205.00 bloomer  
I send a \$41.00 gift offering.  
With each \$207.50 bloomer  
I send a \$41.50 gift offering.  
With each \$210.00 bloomer  
I send a \$42.00 gift offering.  
With each \$212.50 bloomer  
I send a \$42.50 gift offering.  
With each \$215.00 bloomer  
I send a \$43.00 gift offering.  
With each \$217.50 bloomer  
I send a \$43.50 gift offering.  
With each \$220.00 bloomer  
I send a \$44.00 gift offering.  
With each \$222.50 bloomer  
I send a \$44.50 gift offering.  
With each \$225.00 bloomer  
I send a \$45.00 gift offering.  
With each \$227.50 bloomer  
I send a \$45.50 gift offering.  
With each \$230.00 bloomer  
I send a \$46.00 gift offering.  
With each \$232.50 bloomer  
I send a \$46.50 gift offering.  
With each \$235.00 bloomer  
I send a \$47.00 gift offering.  
With each \$237.50 bloomer  
I send a \$47.50 gift offering.  
With each \$240.00 bloomer  
I send a \$48.00 gift offering.  
With each \$242.50 bloomer  
I send a \$48.50 gift offering.  
With each \$245.00 bloomer  
I send a \$49.00 gift offering.  
With each \$247.50 bloomer  
I send a \$49.50 gift offering.  
With each \$250.00 bloomer  
I send a \$50.00 gift offering.  
With each \$252.50 bloomer  
I send a \$50.50 gift offering.  
With each \$255.00 bloomer  
I send a \$51.00 gift offering.  
With each \$257.50 bloomer  
I send a \$51.50 gift offering.  
With each \$260.00 bloomer  
I send a \$52.00 gift offering.  
With each \$262.50 bloomer  
I send a \$52.50 gift offering.  
With each \$265.00 bloomer  
I send a \$53.00 gift offering.  
With each \$267.50 bloomer  
I send a \$53.50 gift offering.  
With each \$270.00 bloomer  
I send a \$54.00 gift offering.  
With each \$272.50 bloomer  
I send a \$54.50 gift offering.  
With each \$275.00 bloomer  
I send a \$55.00 gift offering.  
With each \$277.50 bloomer  
I send a \$55.50 gift offering.  
With each \$280.00 bloomer  
I send a \$56.00 gift offering.  
With each \$282.50 bloomer  
I send a \$56.50 gift offering.  
With each \$285.00 bloomer  
I send a \$57.00 gift offering.  
With each \$287.50 bloomer  
I send a \$57.50 gift offering.  
With each \$290.00 bloomer  
I send a \$58.00 gift offering.  
With each \$292.50 bloomer  
I send a \$58.50 gift offering.  
With each \$295.00 bloomer  
I send a \$59.00 gift offering.  
With each \$297.50 bloomer  
I send a \$59.50 gift offering.  
With each \$300.00 bloomer  
I send a \$60.00 gift offering.  
With each \$302.50 bloomer  
I send a \$60.50 gift offering.  
With each \$305.00 bloomer  
I send a \$61.00 gift offering.  
With each \$307.50 bloomer  
I send a \$61.50 gift offering.  
With each \$310.00 bloomer  
I send a \$62.00 gift offering.  
With each \$312.50 bloomer  
I send a \$62.50 gift offering.  
With each \$315.00 bloomer  
I send a \$63.00 gift offering.  
With each \$317.50 bloomer  
I send a \$63.50 gift offering.  
With each \$320.00 bloomer  
I send a \$64.00 gift offering.  
With each \$322.50 bloomer  
I send a \$64.50 gift offering.  
With each \$325.00 bloomer  
I send a \$65.00 gift offering.  
With each \$327.50 bloomer  
I send a \$65.50 gift offering.  
With each \$330.00 bloomer  
I send a \$66.00 gift offering.  
With each \$332.50 bloomer  
I send a \$66.50 gift offering.  
With each \$335.00 bloomer  
I send a \$67.00 gift offering.  
With each \$337.50 bloomer  
I send a \$67.50 gift offering.  
With each \$340.00 bloomer  
I send a \$68.00 gift offering.  
With each \$342.50 bloomer  
I send a \$68.50 gift offering.  
With each \$345.00 bloomer  
I send a \$69.00 gift offering.  
With each \$347.50 bloomer  
I send a \$69.50 gift offering.  
With each \$350.00 bloomer  
I send a \$70.00 gift offering.  
With each \$352.50 bloomer  
I send a \$70.50 gift offering.  
With each \$355.00 bloomer  
I send a \$71.00 gift offering.  
With each \$357.50 bloomer  
I send a \$71.50 gift offering.  
With each \$360.00 bloomer  
I send a \$72.00 gift offering.  
With each \$362.50 bloomer  
I send a \$72.50 gift offering.  
With each \$365.00 bloomer  
I send a \$73.00 gift offering.  
With each \$367.50 bloomer  
I send a \$73.50 gift offering.  
With each \$370.00 bloomer  
I send a \$74.00 gift offering.  
With each \$372.50 bloomer  
I send a \$74.50 gift offering.  
With each \$375.00 bloomer  
I send a \$75.00 gift offering.  
With each \$377.50 bloomer  
I send a \$75.50 gift offering.  
With each \$380.00 bloomer  
I send a \$76.00 gift offering.  
With each \$382.50 bloomer  
I send a \$76.50 gift offering.  
With each \$385.00 bloomer  
I send a \$77.00 gift offering.  
With each \$387.50 bloomer  
I send a \$77.50 gift offering.  
With each \$390.00 bloomer  
I send a \$78.00 gift offering.  
With each \$392.50 bloomer  
I send a \$78.50 gift offering.  
With each \$395.00 bloomer  
I send a \$79.00 gift offering.  
With each \$397.50 bloomer  
I send a \$79.50 gift offering.  
With each \$400.00 bloomer  
I send a \$80.00 gift offering.  
With each \$402.50 bloomer  
I send a \$80.50 gift offering.  
With each \$405.00 bloomer  
I send a \$81.00 gift offering.  
With each \$407.50 bloomer  
I send a \$81.50 gift offering.  
With each \$410.00 bloomer  
I send a \$82.00 gift offering.  
With each \$412.50 bloomer  
I send a \$82.50 gift offering.  
With each \$415.00 bloomer  
I send a \$83.00 gift offering.  
With each \$417.50 bloomer  
I send a \$83.50 gift offering.  
With each \$420.00 bloomer  
I send a \$84.00 gift offering.  
With each \$422.50 bloomer  
I send a \$84.50 gift offering.  
With each \$425.00 bloomer  
I send a \$85.00 gift offering.  
With each \$427.50 bloomer  
I send a \$85.50 gift offering.  
With each \$430.00 bloomer  
I send a \$86.00 gift offering.  
With each \$432.50 bloomer  
I send a \$86.50 gift offering.  
With each \$435.00 bloomer  
I send a \$87.00 gift offering.  
With each \$437.50 bloomer  
I send a \$87.50 gift offering.  
With each \$440.00 bloomer  
I send a \$88.00 gift offering.  
With each \$442.50 bloomer  
I send a \$88.50 gift offering.  
With each \$445.00 bloomer  
I send a \$89.00 gift offering.  
With each \$447.50 bloomer  
I send a \$89.50 gift offering.  
With each \$450.00 bloomer  
I send a \$90.00 gift offering.  
With each \$452.50 bloomer  
I send a \$90.50 gift offering.  
With each \$455.00 bloomer  
I send a \$91.00 gift offering.  
With each \$457.50 bloomer  
I send a \$91.50 gift offering.  
With each \$460.00 bloomer  
I send a \$92.00 gift offering.  
With each \$462.50 bloomer  
I send a \$92.50 gift offering.  
With each \$465.00 bloomer  
I send a \$93.00 gift offering.  
With each \$467.50 bloomer  
I send a \$93.50 gift offering.  
With each \$470.00 bloomer  
I send a \$94.00 gift offering.  
With each \$472.50 bloomer  
I send a \$94.50 gift offering.  
With each \$475.00 bloomer  
I send a \$95.00 gift offering.  
With each \$477.50 bloomer  
I send a \$95.50 gift offering.  
With each \$480.00 bloomer  
I send a \$96.00 gift offering.  
With each \$482.50 bloomer  
I send a \$96.50 gift offering.  
With each \$485.00 bloomer  
I send a \$97.00 gift offering.  
With each \$487.50 bloomer  
I send a \$97.50 gift offering.  
With each \$490.00 bloomer  
I send a \$98.00 gift offering.  
With each \$492.50 bloomer  
I send a \$98.50 gift offering.  
With each \$495.00 bloomer  
I send a \$99.00 gift offering.  
With each \$497.50 bloomer  
I send a \$99.50 gift offering.  
With each \$500.00 bloomer  
I send a \$100.00 gift offering.  
With each \$502.50 bloomer  
I send a \$100.50 gift offering.  
With each \$505.00 bloomer  
I send a \$101.00 gift offering.  
With each \$507.50 bloomer  
I send a \$101.50 gift offering.  
With each \$510.00 bloomer  
I send a \$102.00 gift offering.  
With each \$512.50 bloomer  
I send a \$102.50 gift offering.  
With each \$515.00 bloomer  
I send a \$103.00 gift offering.  
With each \$517.50 bloomer  
I send a \$103.50 gift offering.  
With each \$520.00 bloomer  
I send a \$104.00 gift offering.  
With each \$522.50 bloomer  
I send a \$104.50 gift offering.  
With each \$525.00 bloomer  
I send a \$105.00 gift offering.  
With each \$527.50 bloomer  
I send a \$105.50 gift offering.  
With each \$530.00 bloomer  
I send a \$106.00 gift offering.  
With each \$532.50 bloomer  
I send a \$106.50 gift offering.  
With each \$535.00 bloomer  
I send a \$107.00 gift offering.  
With each \$537.50 bloomer  
I send a \$107.50 gift offering.  
With each \$540.00 bloomer  
I send a \$108.00 gift offering.  
With each \$542.50 bloomer  
I send a \$108.50 gift offering.  
With each \$545.00 bloomer  
I send a \$109.00 gift offering.  
With each \$547.50 bloomer  
I send a \$109.50 gift offering.  
With each \$550.00 bloomer  
I send a \$11

## DIRECT PRIMARY PLAN DEFENDED

Gov. Brewster Addresses the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 12 (AP)—The direct primary is the most powerful weapon that has been discovered for the liberalizing of Government, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said yesterday in an address on "Women and Government," at the mid-winter session of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs.

The very interests which have at times prostituted the primary use their success as an argument for its change," he said. "Under the American party system, the nominations constitute an iron door. The direct primary is the key with which women may exercise a choice.

"If we believe that the average citizen is intelligent enough to vote, we must believe he is intelligent enough to select his nominees. Even the caucus system in theory permits the voter to choose delegates, but in practice it was demonstrated that the caucus was ideally adapted to discourage his participation.

"The critics deplore the lack of interest in the primary and in the same breath urge vehemently the return to a system that, according to all experience, would reduce the vote by 50 per cent.

"Women will be trying to wash dishes in a dark corner, if they attempt to purify politics by groping for expression through the medium of a caucus bill. The primary says, 'Let there be light!'"

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky, who is located at Washington in charge of the nation-wide illiteracy campaign, in an address said that there is now no State in the Union which is not doing something to remove illiteracy.

"In this movement," continued Mrs. Stewart, "women's clubs are taking a very active part. Several of the states have inaugurated campaigns and four of them are now engaged in a friendly race to be the first to be free from illiteracy. The movement, I believe, will soon become world-wide."

## NEW HAVEN IS AFTER LEAD IN STANDING

The Boston Tigers face their severest test of the Canadian-American Hockey League season at the New Boston Arena tonight when they play the New Haven Eagles. The locals have been out of first place on only one occasion this season and, incidentally, it was the Eagles that were then on the top.

Tonight's problem for Coach Powers is to struggle through the contest with a weakened right wing, as Taylor, who met with a mishap in Springfield, is not fully recovered, and Constant, bulky spark left wing and defenseman, is out of the game because of three majors.

However, another right wing of repute is headed for Boston from the Ontario Hockey Association. Donald Dunn, 2d, as he is expected to arrive today, he will be inserted right into the lineup tonight. Resigned Mallinwaine, now left wing, obtained from New Haven by purchase, will probably have ample chance to play tonight with Contant out.

New Haven has a greatly strengthened lineup with Hobart Kitchin, former Montreal Maroon, and Detroit Cougar of the National Hockey League, on the defense and Wallace Elmer, former Pacific Coast League players, alternating with Leland Harrington on left wing. Norman Shay, erstwhile defenseman, has moved up to center ice, sparing with Lloyd Andrews, and right wing is taken care of by Stanley Veno and Fred Lowrey.

Another feature of tonight's game will be the battle of goalies. The Eagles have two years experience behind him and is the leading goalscorer of the league; but Roberts, New Haven goalie, is making quite a name around the circuit because of his stellar work.

## ARMAMENTS PROBLEM PUT UP TO AMERICA

Until the United States makes some statement that it will not assert the right to trade with any country which starts a war in violation of a treaty binding it not to go to war until all methods of peaceful settlement are exhausted, America cannot expect any real movement toward reduction of armaments in Europe, declared Miss Sarah Wambaugh yesterday afternoon in an address at headquarters of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations' Non-Partisan Association, 40 Mount Vernon Street.

Miss Wambaugh, who was recently technical adviser to the Peruvian government's plenipotentiary delegation in the Tacna-Arica dispute, while under the auspices of the association's educational committee to a company of school superintendents, principals and teachers of history, civics and economics.

## CITY CLUB LISTS CONTINUE TO GROW

The Boston City Club today entered on the third day of its 10-day drive for 1000 new members and 200 campaign workers were busy interviewing prospects for the good fellowship building in Ashburton Place.

Since no prospect is to be solicited by mail or telephone, keener competition is displayed by those active in the drive, Horace S. Ford, general chairman of the 40 clubs with silent division leaders, said in pointing out that "the club does not need any new members, but that it believes its extensive plant can serve more with no impairment of its present privileges."

### BANKER AT CHAMBER

Melvin A. Taylor of Chicago, will address the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Wednesday, on "Some Underlying Factors of the Business Situation in 1927." Mr. Taylor advanced from cashier of a small bank in Malone, Tex., to the presidency of the First National Bank of Chicago and of the American Bankers Association.

## Red Squirrel, Pheasant and Jay Vie to Possess Feeding Ground

Mr. Red Picks at Ring Neck's Legs and the Jay Lifts Him by His Furry Tail—Bald Eagles More Plentiful—Crackles, Robins Seen

Birds are admirable protectors of their own feeding and hunting rights, according to Edward Howe Forbush, director of the division of ornithology for the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, who pointed out today to the record received of pheasants driving from the vicinity a red squirrel which had made known its resentment at their appearance on the feeding ground by pecking at their legs, and a blue jay which manifested its intent for this same squirrel that it should move along with its tail and lifting it swiftly off its hind feet.

There have been plenty of instances, Mr. Forbush said, of blue jays attacking red squirrels, but none had ever before been heard of which took this means of disturbing the squirrel's equilibrium and subsequently disposing of its presence at the feeding ground.

**Bald Eagles Plentiful**

In reporting land birds seen in the New England area recently, Mr. Forbush said that red-tailed hawks were less rare this season than usual and that several sparrow hawks had been reported. More bald eagles have appeared this winter than formerly in New England. Kingfishers and flickers were present in unusual numbers along the southern coast where horned larks are also being seen on low lands near the coast. A few grackles have been reported, and a number of red-winged blackbirds variously on Cape Cod, Marthas Vineyard, and Nantucket. The largest number reported in one place was 18, sighted in southern Connecticut.

Two small flocks of evening grosbeaks are wintering in Massachusetts. Purple finches and goldfinches have increased in southern New England but crossbills are almost entirely absent. Great northern shrikes are more common than for several seasons, and their presence has undoubtedly contributed to the conspicuous activity of small land birds. The number of mockingbirds wintering in New England is small. The only thrush noted at all generally during the month is the robin, though a few bluebirds remain in southern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut whither they retire to bird houses in stormy weather, and at night.

Among the white-throated sparrows reported in southern New England is one wintering farther north than usual. This bird is in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, spending its time under a veranda in a yard where birds are fed. Several times it has emerged from its retreat to be fed but retired to its refuge immediately afterward.

An observer reports that one or more ruffed grouse spent the night

composition is Brahms' Symphony No. 2 in D major, Opus 73.

In the concerto for piano forte, the

orchestra will be assisted by Moriz Rosenthal, pianist, who appears as guest soloist for the occasion.

Just before the opening of the con-

cert, Prof. John Patten Marshall,

head of the music departments of the

Boston University and Holy Cross

College, will give a talk on the

compositions to be played. Professor Marshall will again be heard during the intermission assisted by Roland E. Partridge, who will sing two songs by Brahms, Miss Marjorie Possett, violinist, and Miss Margaret Starr McLain, pianist.

**POSTMASTERS NAMED**

WASHINGTOM, Feb. 12 (AP)—

Postmaster nominated yesterday

included: Attleboro, Mass., Joseph V. Curran; North Attleboro, Mass., Elizabeth Flint.

composition is Brahms' Symphony

No. 2 in D major, Opus 73.

In the concerto for piano forte, the

orchestra will be assisted by Moriz

Rosenthal, pianist, who appears as

guest soloist for the occasion.

Just before the opening of the con-

cert, Prof. John Patten Marshall,

head of the music departments of the

Boston University and Holy Cross

College, will give a talk on the

compositions to be played. Professor

Marshall will again be heard during

the intermission assisted by Roland

E. Partridge, who will sing two songs

by Brahms, Miss Marjorie Possett,

violinist, and Miss Margaret Starr

McLain, pianist.

**SCOUT COUNCIL TELLS WHAT MOVEMENT MEANS**

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 12 (Special)—Lincoln's birthday was

marked this year at Smith College

with a lecture by Miss Helen Nicolay

of Washington, D. C. Miss Nicolay

is the daughter of John George

Nicolay, who was a devoted follower

of Lincoln, and finally became his

private secretary. Mr. Nicolay col-

laborated with John Hay, who was

then Assistant Secretary of State,

in writing "Abraham Lincoln, a His-

torical" from plans which Lincoln

himself approved.

Miss Nicolay has collected all

forms of Lincoln portraits and com-

bined the slides of these with her

deeply sympathetic knowledge of

the great American leader into a

lecture. Her subject was "Popular

Conceptions of Abraham Lincoln."

**HIGHWAY OFFICIAL NAMED**

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—

The Vermont Senate yesterday sent

to a reading bill which pro-

vides for the naming of a certain

portion of the Green Mountain chain

after President Coolidge.

If the measure is passed the three

peaks now known as Killington, Pico

and Shrewsbury, near Rutland, will

be christened the Coolidge Range.

The House of Representatives this

week defeated a bill which proposed

that the name of Bald Mountain, be-

tween Waitsfield and Northfield, be

changed to Coolidge Mountain.

## COOLIDGE RANGE MEASURE ADVANCED

Vermont Senate Passes Bill for Honoring President

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 12 (AP)—

The Vermont Senate yesterday sent

to a reading bill which pro-

vides for the naming of a certain

portion of the Green Mountain chain

after President Coolidge.

If the measure is passed the three

peaks now known as Killington, Pico

and Shrewsbury, near Rutland, will

be christened the Coolidge Range.

The House of Representatives this

week defeated a bill which proposed

that the name of Bald Mountain, be-

tween Waitsfield and Northfield, be

changed to Coolidge Mountain.

**R. H. White Co.**

BOSTON

*This Week—10 Smart Styles in*

*Real Alligator*

*Shoes for Women*

White's were among the first in the country to sponsor real alligator. We were among the first to show a wide range of smart styles in alligator, and first to show it at popular prices.

Every shoe is an outstanding value.

*Cut-Out Oxfords.....\$7.95*

*Two-Strap Pumps.....\$12.50*

*Oxfords.....\$10.50*

*One-Strap Pumps.....\$12.50*

*Fancy Oxfords.....\$12.50*

*Goodyear Welt Gore Pumps.....\$7.95*

*See the New Shoe Styles First at White's*

*Luxury Shoe Dept., Street Floor*

## HOTEL MEN PLAN EARLIER SHOW

Dates in April Chosen for Exposition and Record Entries Are Expected

The New England Hotel Men's Exposition will be held in Mechanics Building on April 25-30, almost a month earlier than last year, it has been announced. The advancing of these dates was made only after very careful consideration on the part of the executive committee, made up of members of the New England Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association, together with Chester T. Campbell, general manager of this and the two previous hotel expos.

The New England Hotel Men's Exposition will be held in Mechanics Building on April 25-30, almost a month earlier than last year, it has been announced. The advancing of these dates was made only after very careful consideration on the part of the executive committee, made up of members of the New England Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association, together with Chester T. Campbell, general manager of this and the two previous hotel expos.

The New England Hotel Men's Exposition will be held in Mechanics Building on April 25-30, almost a month earlier than last year, it has been announced. The advancing of these dates was made only after very careful consideration on the part of the executive committee, made up of members of the New England Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association, together with Chester T. Campbell, general manager of this and the two previous hotel expos.

The New England Hotel Men's Exposition will be held in Mechanics Building on April 25-30, almost a month earlier than last year, it has been announced. The advancing of these dates was made only after very careful consideration on the part of the executive committee, made up of members of the New England Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association, together with Chester T. Campbell, general manager of this and the two previous hotel expos.

## LEVIATHAN HERE WITH OFFICIALS

Boston Plans Entertainment for Shipping Board Men—Big Ship to Drydock

Against the largest steamship under the American flag and one of the largest in the world—the United States Lines steamer Leviathan—is in Boston. The vessel arrived at anchor off Graves Light early today and came up the harbor to take advantage of flood tide. By 8 o'clock it was resting on the blocks in the naval drydock, South Boston, preparatory to its periodic overhauling.

Aboard the Leviathan was a large delegation of United States Shipping Board officials, many accompanied by their wives. The party included the following commissioners:

Thomas V. O'Connor, chairman; Roland K. Smith, William S. Hill, Philip S. Teller and Jefferson Meyers, also J. Harry Philbin, vice-president; James A. Wilson, director of operations, United States Shipping Board, and David A. Burke, manager of the United States Lines.

While in Boston, the visitors will be the guests of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. An elaborate program has been arranged for their entertainment.

Frank S. Davis, manager of the association, and Brig.-Gen. Albert C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, met the steamer at the South Boston Drydock and accompanied the visitors to their hotel.

They will be entertained during their stay by a special committee of the maritime association consisting of Charles E. Spencer, Jr., chairman; Gorrit Ferg, Gen. L. C. Gammie, William R. Hodge, H. Ainsley Highman, F. W. Hunt, Claude H. Ketchum, William P. Libby, Harris Livermore, Charles H. Maynard and Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell.

Tonight the visitors will make up a theater party and on Sunday they will be taken on an automobile trip about Greater Boston and have dinner at one of the country clubs.

On Monday the visiting officials with their ladies will be the guests of honor at a luncheon at the Copley Plaza tendered by the Maritime Association and attended by more than 600 prominent shipping and business men.

Charles F. Weed, president of the First National Bank, will preside, and among the notables will be Gov. Alvin T. Fuller, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Andrew J. Peters, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, W. W. Lukoff, Collector of the Port; George Mannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Capt. Hubert Hartley, commander of the Leviathan; George Johnson, city collector; Howard M. Biscoe, vice-president, Boston & Albany Railroad; A. P. Russell, vice-president, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; and Capt. Thomas A. Miller, district director of the United States Shipping Board.

The 13th Infantry Band from Fort Andrews will furnish music and professional artists have volunteered their services for the occasion. Details of United States Marines and Bluejackets will also participate.

## MUSIC

### "Judith" Given With "Gianni Schicchi"

The Chicago Civic Opera at Boston last night presented the Boston Opera House Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" and Honegger's "Judith," the latter for the first time in Boston.

**GIANNI SCHICCHI'**  
Gianni Schicchi.....Giacomo Rilmi  
Lauretti.....Elio Norer  
La Vecchia.....Maria Clessens  
Cinque Handi.....Cesare Formichi  
Gherardo.....Lodovico Oliviero  
Nella.....Lorna Doone Jackson  
Teresa.....Lorraine M. Simon  
Simone.....Virgilio Lazzari  
Marco.....Desiré Defrere  
La Ciesca.....Albert d'Hernancy  
Trovatore.....Vittorio Giacopini  
Ser Amantino di Nicolo.....Giovanni Morelli  
Pinellino.....Gildo Moretti  
Guccio.....Max Toft  
Conductor.....Antonio Morozzo  
"JUDITH"  
Judith.....Mary Garden  
La Servente.....Clara Shear  
La Jeuneuse.....Lorraine M. Simon  
Holopherne.....Cesare Formichi  
Ozias.....Edouard Courteau  
Bagoes.....John Motley  
Téboul.....Theodore Hitch  
Une Sentinelle.....Theodore Hitch  
Voué dans la Coulisse.....José Mojica  
Conductor.....Giorgio Puccini

This was the third performance of "Judith" in the United States. The present company gave the two previous ones in Chicago, the week before coming to Boston. The opera was produced in Monte Carlo last year, but the score was originally conceived as incidental music to Marx's play, and so performed in Switzerland in 1925. It is possible that this history accounts for the surprising restraint of the music. If it had been first composed as an opera, it would have sounded more like "Horace Victorieux"? If so, both composer and public should be grateful that it was not. For without any reflection on the suitability of the music of "Horace" to its subject, the music of "Judith" is probably more effective as it stands than it would have been if treated in the manner of the earlier score. But no doubt the composer should be judged by the result, and given credit without regard to purely speculative possibilities.

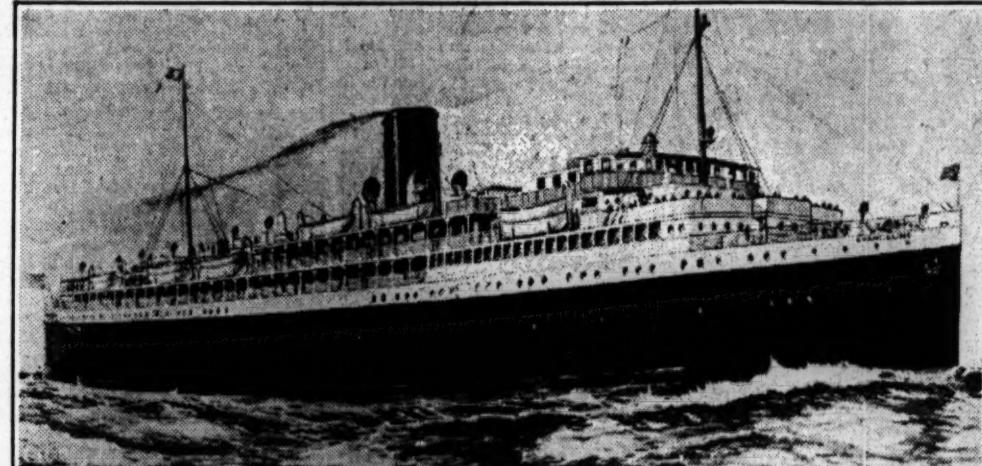
There may be some who will say that the music of "Judith" is rather impoverished than restrained. But to the present commentator it seemed last night for the most part to have achieved its purpose with admirable economy of means, and this surely is more to a composer's glories than the facile piling up of orchestral tutes. The music is impressively simple. The complex writing of the early choruses of women, in which modernist resources intensify the ancient Hebrew tinge, is comely effective.

The opening lament of Judith, culminating in her determination to visit the camp of the besieger, is a fine piece of sustained declamation.

Barbaric strains, without recourse to overemphasis, accompany the scene in Holofernes' tent, with melancholy contrasting musical speech for the Israelitish woman. The instrumental commentary on the tragedy and the flight is stripped to barest outlines.

Only in the final scene of rejoicing over deliverance does Honegger cut

## An Ocean Ship for a Coastwise Trip



EVANGELINE WILL SAIL TO LAND FOR WHICH SHE IS NAMED

Companion Ship to the Yarmouth, Leaves Ways at Philadelphia to Run Out of New York for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The vessel, which was christened by Miss Betty Dumaine, daughter of F. C. Dumaine, has all the attributes and appointments of a transatlantic liner.

Why did he consider this necessary here when he had done without it in the tent scene? One cannot suppose that the composer of "Horace" was at a loss for means to paint a tragedy. One does not like to believe that he made a lot of noise in the last act merely because it was the last act. But there it is.

The production deserves all praise.

Miss Garden had undoubtedly added another to her list of superlative impersonations. Her Judith must be graced with her Mélisande, her Flora, her Katsusha, and her Jean in "Le Jongleur." Why does she not now give up such parts as Thais, Carmen and even Louise, which she has perhaps outgrown, and devote herself wholly to the higher reaches of her art? There are still heights to challenge her aspiration, even in her better parts. Neither her Judith nor any of her other roles equals her Mélisande. Only at Debussy's heroines does she seem free of mannerisms.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act. When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then, in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing and fluttering recur. Then,

in the final moments, while she sat, a pitiful figure, by her door, she spoiled the illusion by fusing with her headdress. And after a most effective disappearance within the door, she achieved an anti-climax by reappearing on her balcony. Such deplorable defects; and so easily.

The actress commands admiration in her latest part up to the last act.

When Honegger lets go, Miss Garden apparently cannot resist. The old posturing

## Lincoln's Sound Culture Evident in Early Unpublished Letter

Contrary to General Belief, Young Postmaster of New Salem Had Already Mastered Effective Expression

Chicago, Ill.  
Staff Correspondence  
EVEN in his early "prairie years," when Abraham Lincoln carried the mail of New Salem in his hat, to deal it out as postmaster of that little Illinois town, his sound culture was already evident, an unpublished letter here made public for the first time indicates.

Written when Lincoln was a young man of 26, it stands as evidence to refute statements made by many, that the Great Emancipator was at that time a rough, rough country boy. Whatever his outward manner, his inward expression, even in his prairie years, was clear, direct, and convincing.

The manuscript, one of the earliest of Lincoln's letters that has been preserved, is in the collection of Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago, who has brought together one of the finest collections of Lincoln material in existence.

The text of the letter shows the dignity, brevity, and directness which later came to be recognized as characteristic of this master of English. The whole communication is expressed in a single sentence:

Understanding that Mr. Levi Davis of Vandalia is Auditor of Public Accounts, I take the liberty to say to you, that his appointment to that office would be entirely satisfactory to me, and, I doubt not, to most others who are the friends of qualification and merit.

Your Ob' Serv'

A. Lincoln.

This letter is addressed to the Governor of Illinois. As Lincoln was at that time serving his first term as Representative to the state Legislature, then meeting at Vandalia, the envelope was franked.

Maturity and Poise

Another important deduction is made from this letter. The date shows it was written soon after his sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, had passed on. Biographers have declared that Lincoln was distracted to the point of losing his mental balance. Yet the letter shows a calmness and poise which deny these statements, thus tending to confirm the views of more recent writers who have declared that the importance of the Ann Rutledge episode has been overemphasized by a sentimental public.

Lincoln's maturity of thought, evident in this letter, is reflected in the well-formed handwriting which was to remain practically unchanged through the years. Most great men, and for that matter, most obscure men as well, change their style of handwriting as they go through life. Washington had four or five styles of writing. Napoleon's signature varied with each change in his fortunes. Lincoln's was a great exception. The expert who has made careful study of Lincoln's chirography can detect slight differences

due to such causes as a strenuous day of handshaking, but nothing more. From first to last he was a strong, legible hand.

Other Lincoln letters, more or less familiar to the world, show a lighter side of the American statesman which has been overlooked, perhaps in admiration for his incomparable qualities of compassion and patriotism as expressed in such documents as the Gettysburg address and the Bixby letter. Business and responsibility never weighed so heavily on Lincoln that he could not afford a touch of humor to his correspondence.

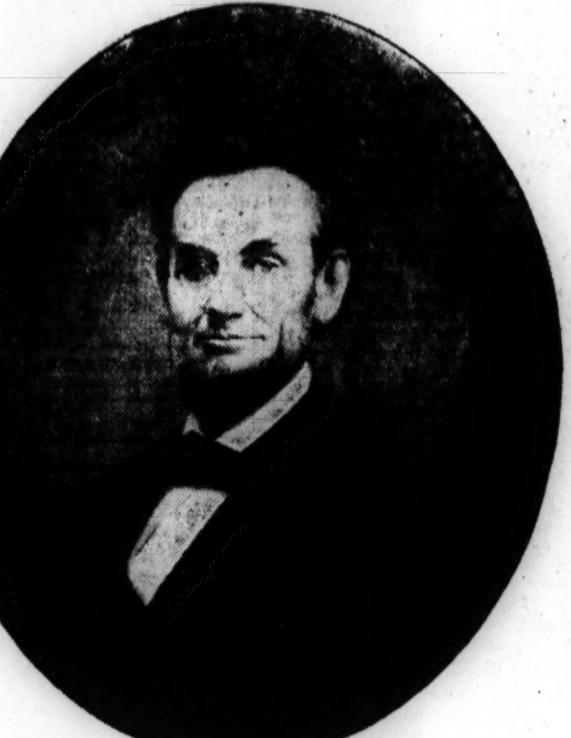
A letter which seems never to have found its way into the biographies shows that Lincoln kept the light touch even in the darkest days of the war. In October, 1861, when criticism was striking him from within and without, the President wrote to Major Ramsay as follows:

My dear Sir:  
I have had, dear Sir, of this, and she has two others who want to buy it. Set them at it if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a want it should be encouraged.

Yours truly,  
A. Lincoln.

A touching bit of humor shines

### In Later Years



Matthew Wilson's Painting of Lincoln, the Last the Great Emancipator Actually Sat For.

## ROUND-TABLE TALKS ON DRAMA ARE HELD BY YALE CONFERENCEES

(Continued from Page 1)

tic enterprises. I do not maintain that a student who shows exceptional interest in, and talent for, acting, producing or playwriting as an undergraduate should not go on the stage professionally. I merely say that the large majority of undergraduate actors, producers and playwrights are, in addition to getting a great deal of fun out of their work, preparing themselves to be intelligent and discriminating spectators. I think that no one with any experience of the theater will maintain that there is any greater need in the American theater today.

### Courageous Policy

The Yale Dramatic Association was conceived in this spirit 27 years ago.

Departing from the frivolous tradition of presenting meaningless musical travesties, the founders of this association adopted a courageous policy of producing plays of literary merit and curiosity, which were rarely seen on the professional stage, and plays written or adapted by students of the university. In the intervening years the association has manfully lived up to this ideal. It has had to brave the displeasures of a numerous section of graduates, who have thoughtlessly preferred to be entertained at the expense of the educational reputation and value of their university's dramatic representatives. But it has managed to pull through, and to establish itself as among the foremost student organizations of the country. During these 27 years no less than 40 full-length plays and 29 one-act plays have been produced by it. These plays have ranged in type all the way from such profound tragedies as the Orestes of Aeschylus, or the "Leah" of Shakespeare, to the latest experiments in light comedy written by such students as Philip Barry, Stephen Benét, John Farrar and William Kip.

Professor Falk spoke on "The Dramatic Art Department, the College and the Community," saying in part:

"What I have to say refers specifically to the small liberal arts college, located in the small college town—in a town isolated in so far as the spoken drama is concerned. I make no direct reference to graduate schools or large specialized schools in universities or large colleges. I should, however, like to emphasize on occasion that these remarks may refer to all college drama and the problems that confront it at the present time. These problems arise, of necessity, from the purpose that the college drama has in mind in pursuing its work and activities. This purpose is the raising of the standard of what (for want of a better term) we may refer to as the 'audience-mind'—the raising of the standard of the 'audience-mind' to a higher level and, secondly, the development of artists of the theater capable of administering to this new 'audience-mind,' whether as professional or amateur artists. The ways and means we have at our

disposal for the achievement of this two-fold purpose are three: by means of the classroom, by means of the productions given for paying audiences and by means of what we may call 'commercial contact.'

"It seems entirely feasible to make the resources of the College Theater, such as they are, available to the community artists of the theater. It seems further advisable for the department to offer to present under its supervision a production for the community, exclusive of the college students, yet at the same time in use of the numbers of the college play schedule. To give this plan further civic significance the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce was obtained."

Professor Marks, who has written "The Sun Chaser," "Through Welsh Doorways," "The English Pastoral Drama," "The Merry Merry Cuckoo," and other plays, asserted that college plays are social tools, symbol to interpret the nature of life."

**Civic and Little Theaters**

Thomas Wood Stevens, director, Goodman Memorial Theatre, Chicago, Ill., spoke at conference on "Civic and Little Theaters." Others heard on this subject were Alexander Dean, director, North Shore Theater Guild, Chicago, and Oliver Hinsdale of Dallas, Tex.

Speaking on "Making the Play the Issue," Mr. Stevens said:

"The time has come for the community theaters to begin putting a soft pedal on their opportunities while they consider their responsibilities. Everyone knows that the old 'road' no longer exists, and we are quite aware that in most of the smaller cities and all the college towns the community theaters are the sole exemplars of the speaking stage. The formula for the admission of guilt in the case of the road's assassination has been repeated many times. The high railways, the exactions of the unions, the sins of the managements in substituting casts, the popularity of the movie—all these are well known accessories.

"The combination has opened the door of the community theater and has delivered into its hands whatever public there may still be for plays. The stronger community theaters have been quick to seize their advantages. They have passed rapidly through the stage where bills of one-act plays with arbitrary settings and not very much light could be marketed. Many of them have passed the stage of makeshift direction and have established themselves in comfortable quarters. A few have progressed to building their own theaters.

"In my opinion, the shrewd, practical thing to do is to shift the emphasis from tricks of production and inexperienced acting, however civic in its intention, to the real business of every theater—the play. The community theater cannot hope for the gloss of professional acting. It cannot hope, with the limitations which are usually placed upon its

acting, to put over an undistinguished play without betraying the shoddy in the material. There is nothing discouraging about that. A great majority of the better plays are being promptly released for community work. It is a safe rule to require that the play meet a stiff standard of excellence, or that its production contribute something creative to the ever fascinating experience of the first performance on any stage."

### Relations Issue

B. Iden Payne, director of the department of drama, Carnegie Institute of Technology, spoke at conference on "Relations Between the Professional and the Non-Professional Theater," at which Brock Pemberton of New York presided. Representatives of managers, producers, and authors spoke. Among these were Mr. Payne, Mrs. Edith R. Isaacs, of "Theater Arts Monthly"; Kenneth MacGowan, and Philip Barry, author of "You and I," "In a Garden," and other plays. Mr. Payne said in part:

"There is significance in the fact that no surprise should be shown that, in calling a conference upon the drama, a section should be included which is to consider the relationship between the professional and non-professional theaters. For this juxtaposition of the two groups in itself indicates an amazing change in the status of the latter. It is not so very long since such an expression as 'the non-professional theater' would have seemed to be an unnecessarily polysyllabic elaboration to describe a trivial and negligible amusement. 'Private theatricals' surely could never furnish anything worthy of serious discussion!

"Would it be difficult to organize a chain of decentralized theaters where the local companies could represent such plays, and arrange their dates in such a manner that the original performer of the principal part could travel from one theater and appear with them in turn? The visit would not only greatly strengthen the performance, but would give a fillip to the local interest in the theater. It is not inevitable that the time will come when an enterprising manager will have this new form of 'road attraction' in mind when he engages in the production of such a play. The added possibilities of revenue might even become a decisive factor in his determination, and authors would respond to the stimulus of the new possibility."

Miss Sara Barber, head of the department of speech, Richmond Hill High School, New York City, spoke at conference on school dramatics on "The Teacher as Coach." Others who spoke on this subject were James Light, of the Provincetown Players; Randolph Somerville of the Washington Square Players, New York City; Miss Sibyl Baker, Washington, D. C.; and Milton M. Smith of the Horace Mann School, New York City. Dr. E. Van B. Knickerbocker of the George Washington High School, New York City, presided.

**Drama in Churches**

Miss Esther W. Bates of Boston University, spoke at the round-table conference on "Drama" in the

churches, to put over an undistinguished play without betraying the shoddy in the material. There is nothing discouraging about that. A great majority of the better plays are being promptly released for community work. It is a safe rule to require that the play meet a stiff standard of excellence, or that its production contribute something creative to the ever fascinating experience of the first performance on any stage."

**Relations Issue**

B. Iden Payne, director of the department of drama, Carnegie Institute of Technology, spoke at conference on "Relations Between the Professional and the Non-Professional Theater," at which Brock Pemberton of New York presided. Representatives of managers, producers, and authors spoke. Among these were Mr. Payne, Mrs. Edith R. Isaacs, of "Theater Arts Monthly"; Kenneth MacGowan, and Philip Barry, author of "You and I," "In a Garden," and other plays. Mr. Payne said in part:

"There is significance in the fact that no surprise should be shown that, in calling a conference upon the drama, a section should be included which is to consider the relationship between the professional and non-professional theaters. For this juxtaposition of the two groups in itself indicates an amazing change in the status of the latter. It is not so very long since such an expression as 'the non-professional theater' would have seemed to be an unnecessarily polysyllabic elaboration to describe a trivial and negligible amusement. 'Private theatricals' surely could never furnish anything worthy of serious discussion!

"Would it be difficult to organize a chain of decentralized theaters where the local companies could represent such plays, and arrange their dates in such a manner that the original performer of the principal part could travel from one theater and appear with them in turn? The visit would not only greatly strengthen the performance, but would give a fillip to the local interest in the theater. It is not inevitable that the time will come when an enterprising manager will have this new form of 'road attraction' in mind when he engages in the production of such a play. The added possibilities of revenue might even become a decisive factor in his determination, and authors would respond to the stimulus of the new possibility."

Miss Sara Barber, head of the department of speech, Richmond Hill High School, New York City, spoke at conference on school dramatics on "The Teacher as Coach." Others who spoke on this subject were James Light, of the Provincetown Players; Randolph Somerville of the Washington Square Players, New York City; Miss Sibyl Baker, Washington, D. C.; and Milton M. Smith of the Horace Mann School, New York City. Dr. E. Van B. Knickerbocker of the George Washington High School, New York City, presided.

**Drama in Churches**

Miss Esther W. Bates of Boston University, spoke at the round-table conference on "Drama" in the

## Former Governor of Tennessee Praises Greatness of Lincoln

Greatest Man I Ever Looked in the Face, Alfred A. Taylor Tells Tennessee Society Audience

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON— "I have seen every President of the United States from Abraham Lincoln to Calvin Coolidge; have had the privilege of knowing some of them personally . . . If you are to ask me to point out the greatest man I ever saw, I would, without ever looked in the face."

These words were spoken by Alfred A. Taylor, former Governor of Tennessee, at a recent meeting of the Tennessee Society in St. Louis, and were printed in the Congressional Record by B. Carroll Reese (R), Representative from Tennessee. "Lincoln loved peace and hated war," he continued.

Mr. Taylor recalled that he saw Lincoln three times as a boy in his

years, and in all solemnity, "This intro-

duced Mr. William Yates, who visits

Bloomington on some business matter.

He is peculiarly responsible for anything he will say and in fact

for anything he will say on any

subject."

Could any letter promise nothing

in grander style?

One can imagine the surprise of a

New York firm, which wrote to him

about the financial worth of a cer-

tain resident of Springfield, when it

received an answer in a similar vein,

as follows:

Years of the 10th received. First

of all, he has a wife and baby; to-

gether they ought to be worth \$500,

00 for a man. Second, he has

an office which is a table worth

\$150 and three chairs worth \$3.

Last of all, there is in one corner a

large rat-hole, which will bear look-

ing into.

Respectfully,

A. Lincoln.

and splitting the rails to fence it;

working as farm hand in farming

time and as a boat hand at odd

times; handling heavy freights on the

Mississippi and Ohio Rivers;

and doing all the drudgery, weight-

ing up and storing away every kind

of produce given in exchange for

goods; and at the same time reading

and studying borrowed books, and

the inevitable outcome of such

endeavor is to be the establishment

of a community theater and never

fail to attend its meetings and to

participate in its debates, he, at last,

found himself!

Developed Into Forceful Debater

"He developed rapidly into the

clearest-headed, best-informed, and

most forceful debater of the organi-

zation, attracting immediate atten-

tion and becoming the most popular

figure about New Salem. He

was a leader in the conversation at

the White House. The Congress-

man asked for the release of a Con-

federate brigadier general, a prisoner

of war at Fortress Monroe, who had

saved his life during the Civil

War. Without the return of a word Mr.

Lincoln wrote to the Secre-

tary of War for the release of the

general, and the general was

soon released

# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## GREEKS TRY TO BALANCE BUDGET

Mr. Venizelos Fails to Get British Support, and Returns to Paris

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—Prior to the World War the exports of Greece were in excess of the imports, whereas today the situation is reversed, and this cannot continue without causing serious injury to the fabric of the economic life of the country. The difficulties hindering the rehabilitation of the country's finances are numerous, for which the Greeks are not alone responsible.

A small country was suddenly called upon to replace the war material lost in the Asia Minor campaign, and out of her empty treasury to feed, 500,000 hungry refugees, to reconstruct towns disrupted by fire, to reclaim marsh lands, to create a commercial free zone at Saloniki, to build works of public utility, to pay an indemnity to Italy and Bulgaria, and to indemnify populations exchanged. Under these difficult circumstances, it was not unnatural that the economic equilibrium should collapse. These are hardships enough to overwhelm even a big nation.

The budget of the year 1926-27 recently drawn up amounted to an expenditure of 8,533,000,000 drachmas. The deficit was not to exceed 500,000,000. The actual Government, however, is not content with these figures, and is using special efforts to make all possible compression of expenses with a view to bringing about a full-fledged balanced budget.

The financial committee of the League of Nations, to which the examination of the proposed refugee loan was referred, in a letter to the Refugee Settlement Commission, points out the difficulties which confront the granting of such a loan in the near future; and suggests that the sum of 2,320,000,000 assigned for the army, represents an excessive charge on the Hellenic state, superior to that of any country in Europe.

Eleutherios Venizelos was recently delegated to London to negotiate the debt question with England, but he suddenly returned to Paris because he found the British terms unacceptable. The stringency of the British attitude was due chiefly to the injudicious procedure of the Greek Government under the Pangalos régime, which proposed a very liberal settlement last August. Mr. Venizelos was placed in a difficult position when he heard from the British delegates that Greece possessed more financial assets than the Zaimis Government wished to present.

With a desire to remove these misunderstandings, the Greek Government is delegating a financial expert to London to carry on the conversations and in the meantime to explain the particular psychological conditions in which General Pangalos attempted to raise in the best possible the financial blockade established by England, thus hoping to save himself politically by concluding a successful complementary loan for the refugees.

## JUGOSLAVIA FAILS TO RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Special Correspondence)—A good deal has been heard recently, both publicly and from individual political personalities, of the necessity of recognition of Soviet Russia by Jugoslavia. In this question, it is pointed out there are two factors which influence the authorities. First, the center of foreign political life today is undoubtedly the League of Nations; secondly, Moscow has not hitherto shown sufficient practical leaning toward Europe.

If, in such circumstances, Jugoslavia were to recognize Soviet Russia, it might be interpreted that Jugoslavia had transferred the goal of her foreign policy from Geneva to the East and had given up her pacific co-operation in European politics. Moreover, the experience of states which have recognized Russia has shown that the latter's guarantees not to interfere in their internal affairs are not strong enough. Consequently the establishment of relations between Jugoslavia and the Soviet are not expected in the near future.

## NEW ZEALAND NAMES 18 WOMEN JUSTICES

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—One of the first countries in the world to grant the suffrage to women, New Zealand, has been singularly tardy in extending their political and other public opportunities. It is only a few years since the way was opened to women into the House of Representatives, and the electors have not yet given a majority to any woman candidate.

A generation ago it was thought

that the legislation empowered the appointment of women to the Commission of the Peace, to dispense justice in the minor courts. The statute authorized the appointment of "any person" who was regarded as suitable. The lawyers, however, held the opinion that "person" did not mean a woman, and for many years a private member introduced a measure to make it clear that "person" under such circumstances included women. The nominative part of the Legislature refused to pass the bill until it was taken up by the Government last session. The Minister of Justice has made the first appointments of women justices. 18 well-known workers on women's bodies and social and charitable organizations. They are to assist in the work of the children's courts.

## JUTLAND DISPUTE REVIVED IN LONDON

Admiralty Disavows Mr. Churchill's Allegations

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Feb. 12.—The controversy over the strategy of the battle of Jutland was revived today by a British Admiralty statement disavowing responsibility for the allegations made by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a war book now appearing serially in The Times. Mr. Churchill severely criticizes Admiral Jellicoe for his failure to close with the German fleet.

"The chance of an annihilating victory," he says, "had been perhaps offered at the moment of deployment, had been offered again an hour later when Scheer made his great miscalculation, and for the third time when, a little before midnight, the commander-in-chief decided to reject the evidence of the Admiralty message. Three times is a lot."

Mr. Churchill says in another passage: "Up till half an hour after midnight there was still time for Jellicoe to reach the Horn Reef for a daylight battle. Even after that the German fleet had still had time to be cut off. Repeated bursts of heavy firing, flashes of great explosions, beams of searchlights—all taking place in succession from west to east—were not readily capable of more than one interpretation. But the Grand Fleet continued steadily southward, and when it turned northward at 2:30 a. m. the Germans were beyond reach."

Mr. Churchill adds: "The disavowal of all ranks was deep."

The Admiralty's attention was called to these passages by a correspondent who claimed that when a cabinet minister writes up on any departmental subject, it is an official pronouncement. The Admiralty's reply is that Mr. Churchill's book is not official, and the Admiralty "does not necessarily share his opinions."

## Americans May Compete With British Architects for Shakespeare Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Royal Institute of British Architects has prepared a site plan and specifications for the new Shakespeare Memorial Theater which is to be erected at Stratford-upon-Avon to take the place of the theater destroyed by fire on March 6, 1926. These will be ready shortly and will be issued to architects on application to the secretary, the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-upon-Avon.

The plan and specifications will form the basis of a competition open to American as well as to English architects. The competition will be judged by: Robert Atkinson, London; E. Guy Dawber, London, and Cass Gilbert, New York.

"The site plan for the new theater," says the institute, "discloses the fact that the rebuilding of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater is to be combined with a Stratford-upon-Avon town-planning scheme of national importance. By agreement between the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, the Great Western Railway and the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, a block of unsightly buildings now standing between the Bank Croft Gardens and the approach to Clifton Bridge is to be swept away."

NEW ZEALAND NAMES 18 WOMEN JUSTICES

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—One of the first countries in the world to grant the suffrage to women, New Zealand, has been singularly tardy in extending their political and other public opportunities. It is only a few years since the way was opened to women into the House of Representatives, and the electors have not yet given a majority to any woman candidate.

A generation ago it was thought

## OCEAN LINERS TO USE GALWAY

North German Lloyd Company Decides to Make City a Port of Call

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The announcement that the North German Lloyd Shipping Company of Bremen has decided to make Galway a port of call for some of its eastbound transatlantic liners and that a British company will follow suit, has revived the hopes that the magnificent harbor on the west coast of Ireland may come into its own, and bring prosperity to a city that has fallen far from its high estate. Time was when Galway was a walled-in town with 14 gates; when its harbor, stretching 27 miles apart, within 3½ days of one another.

It is believed that President Cosgrave is in favor of the plan. The

on. What is proposed, if other transatlantic liners are to come, bringing passengers and cargoes, is to erect a breakwater and a pier at Furbough near Barna, a few miles west of Galway city, where boats could berth with safety, and connect with the docks there by means of a spur railway which would enable passengers to pass to all parts of Ireland with ease. The present plans provide for a harbor of 450 acres, and docks, where at least 12 of the largest Atlantic liners could safely be berthed. Two or three years ago, when such a project was under consideration, President Rishworth, professor of engineering in the University College, Galway, stated that a port at Furbough would cost about £2,000,000 and provide seven fathoms of water at any tide. Nothing has happened since then to disturb that estimate, and a sum of from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 may be considered necessary to carry out a scheme which, it is believed, will shorten the ocean voyage by at least a day, and bring Halifax and Galway, 2130 miles apart, within 3½ days of one another.

It is believed that President Cosgrave is in favor of the plan. The

## SOVIET OPPosition MOVEMENT STRONGER THAN PREDECESSORS

Trotzky, Zinovieff and Kameneff Are Said Not to Be Easily Silenced—Further Disciplinary Measures May Be Outcome

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)

LONDON—The announcement that the North German Lloyd Shipping Company of Bremen has decided to make Galway a port of call for some of its eastbound transatlantic liners and that a British company will follow suit, has revived the hopes that the magnificent harbor on the west coast of Ireland may come into its own, and bring prosperity to a city that has fallen far from its high estate. Time was when Galway was a walled-in town with 14 gates; when its harbor, stretching 27 miles apart, within 3½ days of one another.

It is believed that President Cosgrave is in favor of the plan. The

majority. Stalin's speech was in his usual style, blunt, vigorous, polemical. Smirking at Zinovieff as a schoolboy, who had memorized a long series of citations, Stalin argued that changing economic circumstances had rendered obsolete the theory of Marx and Engels that revolution must come simultaneously in a number of countries.

### Single Country Revolution

Against this Marxian theory Stalin expanded and developed Lenin's theory of the unequal development of Capitalism in the era of imperialism. A theory which led Lenin to the conclusion that a successful revolution in a single country, under modern conditions, was possible.

But Trotzky, Zinovieff and Kameneff, who only three years ago were counted among the most important leaders of Russian Communism, are not so easily silenced. Unmoved by the thunder of the Central and Control Committee of the All-Union Communist Party these irreverent heretics ventured to present their case before the tribunal of the world revolutionary proletariat, in the shape of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. They certainly did not expect any practical victory as a result of their speeches.

### Further Disciplinary Measures

Trotzky himself predicted that the session of the Internationale would adopt unanimously a resolution approving the viewpoint of the Russian Communist Party majority; and this happened and it is quite possible that further disciplinary measures will be meted out to them. But Trotzky, Zinovieff and Kameneff seem willing to risk incurring a further measure of official condemnation for the sake of once more expressing their dissenting viewpoint.

The questions of practical Soviet policy which bulked larger in the campaign of the opposition against the Central Committee majority last summer and autumn were passed over rather lightly in the discussions before the Communist International.

The question which held the center of attention there was primarily theoretical, but at the same time was calculated to hold the interest of Russian and foreign Communists alike; it was the question whether and how far it is possible to build Socialism in one country (Russia of course represented the practical case under discussion) without the aid of successful revolutionary movements in other countries.

### Question of Capitalism

The opposition insisted that Russia could not build up a Socialist state if Capitalism continued to dominate the rest of the world; Joseph Stalin, Communist Party secretary and chief spokesman for the party majority, upheld the thesis that Russia could build Socialism with its own resources.

Stalin and the Premier, Rykov, in their speeches accused the opposition of having worked out a common plan of campaign; and the speeches of Trotzky, Zinovieff, and Kameneff, whether deliberately or unconsciously, take up separate and specific sides of the same general problem.

The main burden of applying to the opposition was undertaken by Stalin, although Rykov, Bukharin, and a large number of foreign delegates also spoke in defense of the position of the Russian Communist Party

gram on all gasoline consumed by motor vehicles (approximately 2c per gallon) and a surcharge equal to 20 per cent of the existing ad valorem customs duties on all imported automobiles, motor trucks, buses, motorcycles, bicycles and rubber tires, as well as a surcharge of 50 reis per kilo on motor accessories which do not pay ad valorem duties.

The proceeds of these new taxes will be carried to a special fund to be placed at the disposal of the Minister of Communications and Public Works for the sole purpose of building and repairing roads throughout the territory of Brazil. It is expected that a sum amounting to 20,000 contos will be collected annually under these new provisions and an appropriation of 15,000 contos has already been sanctioned for expenditure during 1927.

## DUTCH DISCOVER NEW COAL PROCESS

Material Produced Is Styled "Carbonalpah"

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—A new method has now been discovered in Holland to transform rough coal into pure molecular highly active carbon. This material has received the name of "Carbonalpah." The properties of this material and its simple industrial manufacture render possible a man-sized working of coal which one might summarize in the term "carbonalpah of coal." This product may assume three forms of aggregation, either separately or in combination with each other:

1. Dry, elementary alpha-carbon, which on account of its high activity is suitable for many industries, such as the rubber, ink, sugar, oil and grease industries, as well as all absorption and decolorizing industries.

2. Saturated and light hydrocarbons in liquid condition, a more ideal fuel than petrol.

3. Gaseous hydrocarbons of high heating value (methane and holonogene). Herein lies the possibility of a more simple and cheaper production of gas for towns.

Compared with other systems of synthetic oil production, this process is more simple, because metallic catalysts which are detrimental are not necessary, neither high pressure which usually is a serious drawback in most systems. Industrial experiments have already proved that the thermal production of the carbonalpah process is very high, practically absolute, and therefore higher than that obtained by extraction in either gas or coke furnaces.

The report concludes that the five years' history of the khaddar movement gives sufficient ground for encouragement and hope. The importance of handspinning as a means of adding to the scanty income of the agriculturist is being, the report says, more and more recognized in all quarters. The growing interest in khaddar is not only confined to British India, but other countries have also shown interest themselves in the matter. Cochin State in South India having introduced spinning in about 50 schools with marked success, while efforts are now being made by the Mysore Government to reinstate the charka in the homes of the poor.

## INDIA PRODUCES MORE KHADDAR

Municipalities and Schools Fostering Production of Homespun Cloth

CALCUTTA (Special Correspondence)—"A consideration of the present state of khaddar (homespun cloth) and a comparison with what it was in 1921 or 1922 will convince anyone that the sum amounting to 20,000 contos will be collected annually under these new provisions and an appropriation of 15,000 contos has already been sanctioned for expenditure during 1927.

The Hague (Special Correspondence)—A new method has now been discovered in Holland to transform rough coal into pure molecular highly active carbon. This material has received the name of "Carbonalpah." The properties of this material and its simple industrial manufacture render possible a man-sized working of coal which one might summarize in the term "carbonalpah of coal." This product may assume three forms of aggregation, either separately or in combination with each other:

1. Dry, elementary alpha-carbon, which on account of its high activity is suitable for many industries, such as the rubber, ink, sugar, oil and grease industries, as well as all absorption and decolorizing industries.

2. Saturated and light hydrocarbons in liquid condition, a more ideal fuel than petrol.

3. Gaseous hydrocarbons of high heating value (methane and holonogene). Herein lies the possibility of a more simple and cheaper production of gas for towns.

Compared with other systems of synthetic oil production, this process is more simple, because metallic catalysts which are detrimental are not necessary, neither high pressure which usually is a serious drawback in most systems. Industrial experiments have already proved that the thermal production of the carbonalpah process is very high, practically absolute, and therefore higher than that obtained by extraction in either gas or coke furnaces.

The report concludes that the five years' history of the khaddar movement gives sufficient ground for encouragement and hope. The importance of handspinning as a means of adding to the scanty income of the agriculturist is being, the report says, more and more recognized in all quarters. The growing interest in khaddar is not only confined to British India, but other countries have also shown interest themselves in the matter. Cochin State in South India having introduced spinning in about 50 schools with marked success, while efforts are now being made by the Mysore Government to reinstate the charka in the homes of the poor.

## BRAZIL'S MOTORISTS TO PAY NEW ROAD TAX

RIO DE JANEIRO (Special Correspondence)—In order that funds may be obtained for the construction and maintenance of roads and highways throughout Brazil, a new law has just been passed by the Federal Legislature which provides for the collection of the following new taxes: A contribution of 60 reis per kilo.

## BRITISH PLACE BAN ON AMERICAN FILMS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Birmingham film representatives recently decided not to exhibit the Famous Players-Lasky pictures, owing to the growing American acquisition of British cinema theaters. The general council of the British Cinematograph Exhibitors Association has now passed a resolution recommending all its branches to refuse to exhibit Lasky pictures, or to offer to prevent its producers or renters, American or otherwise, from entering into competition as exhibitors with picture theater owners.

Lasky owns two picture houses in Birmingham and the Plaza cinema in London.

## PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRINCE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—President Coolidge has formally received Prince William of Sweden at the White House.

## ALLEN HALL COMPANY

Designers—Interior Decorators—Furnishers

423 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON

ORIGINATORS OF "CRAFTEX", THE CELEBRATED WALL COVERING.

Estimates and Sketches submitted on request.

A Typical Example of Our February Sale Values

ACCESSIBLE STORAGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
Pianos Trunks Rugs Silverware  
Clothing Books Etc.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.  
Westland and Massachusetts Avenues  
Huntington Avenue and Forsyth Street  
Phone BAC 5 Bay 1530 or 6175  
Edward L. Wiggin, General Manager  
Packing and Shipment Arranged

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK  
52 Boylston Street, Boston  
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK  
Deposits Go on Interest  
FEBRUARY 15  
and the 15th of each month

DRAKE & HERSEY CO.  
84 Canal Street, Boston  
Between Haymarket Square and North Station

SPANISH SUITE \$295.00

Bed, Dresser and Dressing Table \$225  
Twin Beds if desired  
Bed, Dresser and Chest \$245

We invite comparison with values shown elsewhere

Through our new trade acceptance you may purchase at Regular Cash Prices and have a year to pay if desired.

The Fixture Studios on the second floor of our building are headquarters for

## RADIO

## Newest British Tube Is Operated Off A. C. Lines

## Good Characteristics and Low Impedance Features of Marconi Product

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The operation of receivers entirely from A. C. mains has hitherto presented certain difficulties. The filaments of standard tubes cannot generally be heated by A. C. unless it is rectified and smoothed, and this at once imposes two conditions. The filament current must be very low, and the tubes must be run in series. It is difficult to modify existing receivers for operation in this way, and the very low consumption tubes cannot handle more than a limited amount of power.

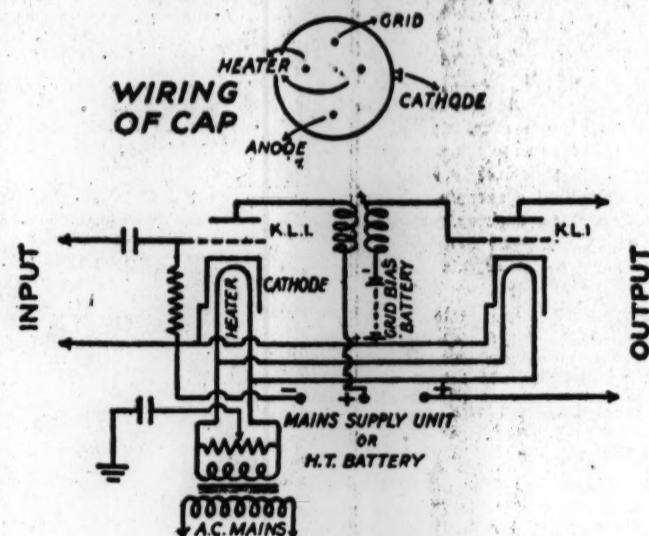
A new tube, known as the K1, is now being marketed by the Marconi-Phone Company, which fulfills the same functions as an ordinary good tube and which may be used in any position. It is an entirely new departure which makes it possible for almost any receiver to be modified to run entirely on A. C. mains. A new system is used in that the filament is not the cathode, and is not connected electrically to the circuit of the receiver itself. It is operated through a step-down transformer without any rectifying or smoothing circuit and develops a high temperature. The cathode itself is cylindrical and is coated with radio-active material. It encloses the filament, being heated to a dull red by the latter's thermal radiation.

To obtain a sufficient supply of heat, the energy consumption has to be approximately 7 watts, and allowing for a drop in the windings of the

a tube supposed to do this sort of work but which did not turn out successfully as a commercial proposition.

About the only tube which has

## Diagram for A. C. Tube



The Necessary Circuit Arrangements Utilized with the New Tube Are Clearly Shown in the Above Diagram, Which Has Just Arrived From England.

## Radio Programs

## Evening Features

## FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 18

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

## WCSH, Portland, Me. (100 Meters)

## 10 p. m.—WEAF. 10:10—Dance program.

## WNAC, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Perley Stevens and his orchestra. 4:30—News. 5—Visiting your neighborhood. 5:30—News from Lady of the Ivory. 6:30—News from Boston theaters and stock companies. 7:15—"The Great American Colonial dinner dance." 8:30—Movie news. 9:25—News. 10:15—Weather report. 10:30—The Lady of the Ivorys." 11:45—Talk, House of Mystery. 12:15—"The Great Colonial dinner dance." 1:15—Movie news. 2:25—News. 3:30—Weather report. 3:45—From the Boston Opera House. 4:15—"Trovatore," by the Chicago civic opera company.

## WZB, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Dick Newcomb's Society orchestra. 6:30—"Sports." 6:45—Mass. Aggie life. 7—Musical program. 7:30—Knights Pythian male quartet. 8:15—"The Golden Trude." 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—The musical comedy troupe. 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti, soprano. 6:15—"The Golden Trude." 7:15—Burroughs, pianist. 8:45—Jacques Renard and his orchestra. 7:10—Natalie Talmadge, soprano. 8:45—Orchestra. 7:15—Highway bulletin. 8:45—Masterpiece, pianist. 8:15—"Lincoln." Robert H. Clark. 9:15—"The musical comedy troupe." 9—Walter Damrosch and New York. 10:20—Government. 10:30—The Air and Bill Harrison. 10:45—News. 10:20—Boston-Montreal hockey game by Frank Ryan, with the Boston radio crew. 10:30—Radio forecast and weather.

## WBZ, Boston, Mass. (450 Meters)

## 4 p. m.—Freddie Lewis, ukulele. 4:15—Irene McNulty, contralto; Catherine Dayton, accompanist. 4:30—Charles Di Gaetano and his troubadours. 5—Julia Patti

## ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## Looking-Glasses of the Eighteenth Century

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHILE all looking-glasses are mirrors, not all mirrors are looking-glasses. When we see pictured a Græcian lady observing her reflection in a hand mirror she is holding not a silvered glass but probably polished silver. This toilette accessory made of metal has been known from times earlier than recorded history. From the ruins of once busy but now deeply buried cities have been brought many finely wrought specimens of these items of feminine use.

Today we do not find it necessary to specify that a household mirror is of glass. Not so, however, a few hundred years ago, for it was in the early 1500's that glass was first used for this purpose. This was in Venice and the glass makers of that city, highly honored and carefully guarded by the rulers who patronized the craft. Then it was that the significant term of looking-glass became common and so remained for centuries. Now mirrors are almost wholly made of glass, even if they are not "looking-glasses" in the literal sense. Hence, except for mirrors employed for some scientific uses, the two-syllabled word has quite properly returned for widespread everyday application.

## South Europe Leads in Elaboration

Simplicity of outline marks the early looking-glass frames particularly of England as seen in the typical sconce of the late 1600's which is shown on this page. In the eighteenth century the elaborately scrolled and gilded fashions of Italy and France reached the height of their elegance and affected in a marked degree the English practice. Fostered by royalty and nobility on both sides of the English Channel, artists and artisans were allowed the greatest freedom in exercising their originality and skill. Examples of their product are pictured here, the one on the right being of French origin, about five feet in height and dating about 1720. While these looking-glasses might not be called of popular interest they seem worthy of extended notice for they offer an opportunity for a casual study of design.

At the first glance this French looking-glass frame may seem to be just a highly fanciful piece of ornamentation without rhyme or reason.

Curves, waves, leaves and flowered vines, shells and scrolls, seem to be thrown together with little thought except to prove how much could be worked into the space at hand. After all there is a method and there is restraint. There were standards and definite elements of design, a knowledge of which will help us to appreciate and enjoy, although the possession or utility of the piece may place it quite without the range of our concern.

## Looking for the Designer's Method

Complicated and confused as this massing of scrolls and vines may appear as a whole, we will find that it is built up of fairly simple elements. We will not follow the fanciful lead of Lewis Carroll who told what his Alice found when she went "Through the Looking Glass." Rather shall we stick to the substantial and note the source and meaning of some of the forms that are seen around the looking-glass.

To understand these curves and decorations it may be well to consider some of the elements of design

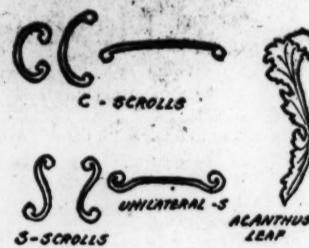


Photo by Courtesy of Shreve Crump &amp; Low

QUEEN ANNE SCONCE, 26" HIGH

fat portions of this frame about the top may be taken as suggesting gilding spent waves as they slip in shallow sheets up the beach's gentle slope.

Chippendale went far, especially in his later years, in designing in the French taste. In the example considered here we see his earlier style in striking contrast to that in vogue few years earlier across the English Channel. Now these creations in wood and gold from across the seas have left their homes and come to us in their early days by either the makers or the owners of such home furnishings. Americans are highly fortunate in being able to secure such perfectly preserved handiwork of those who labored 200 years before.

that were most used. In doing so we will omit mention of some of the less important and familiar names which are applied to minor details.

Simplest of all the outlines in the C scroll which in many modifications and slight variations of form is found so frequently. The S outline is another which allows abundant opportunity for the artist's ingenuity and skill. This is used also in the reversed form. Another modification of it carries the formidable name of the unilateral S, which we will find somewhat frequently.

Neither a simple line nor a curve, but the leaf of a plant is another feature which, used freely by artists, forms an important part of the furniture of furniture designs. This is the acanthus leaf seen in unusual strength on the lower corners of the frame at the left.

In addition to these forms the French designers, and the English who imitated them, employed roccoco, a term which includes suggestions of water-worn rocks, seashells, and wavecrests, producing a gay, fanciful and ornate style. Elegant indeed it was and eloquent with the luxurious tastes and excessive extravagance of the France of Louis XIV.

## French, of the Early 1700's

It is interesting to look at the frame of the looking-glass shown by the courtesy of Lord & Taylor, and try to discover the main outlines with which the designer started. Disregarding now the decorations, we notice the strong line of the unilateral S running from top to bottom on either side. This is heavily crested on the lower corners with acanthus leaf and less strongly the same feature appears on the upper curves of the S. Between them on the extreme right and left vines bearing fruit and flowers partly twine about the inner frame. Probably intended to stand on a table, its feet are diffused and carry on a C scroll. The lower bar has a much flattened S curve, this too crossed with a flowering vine. In the upper bar C scrolls again dominate. From these acanthus leaf petals drop, while above them as well as on the top of this piece is deep carving suggesting the crest of a wave. Surmounting either corner is a similar

This column will appear questions sent in by readers, with the answers if we are able to supply the information requested.

It is desirable that photographs be sent with inquiries. If this cannot be done, the data should be as complete as possible.

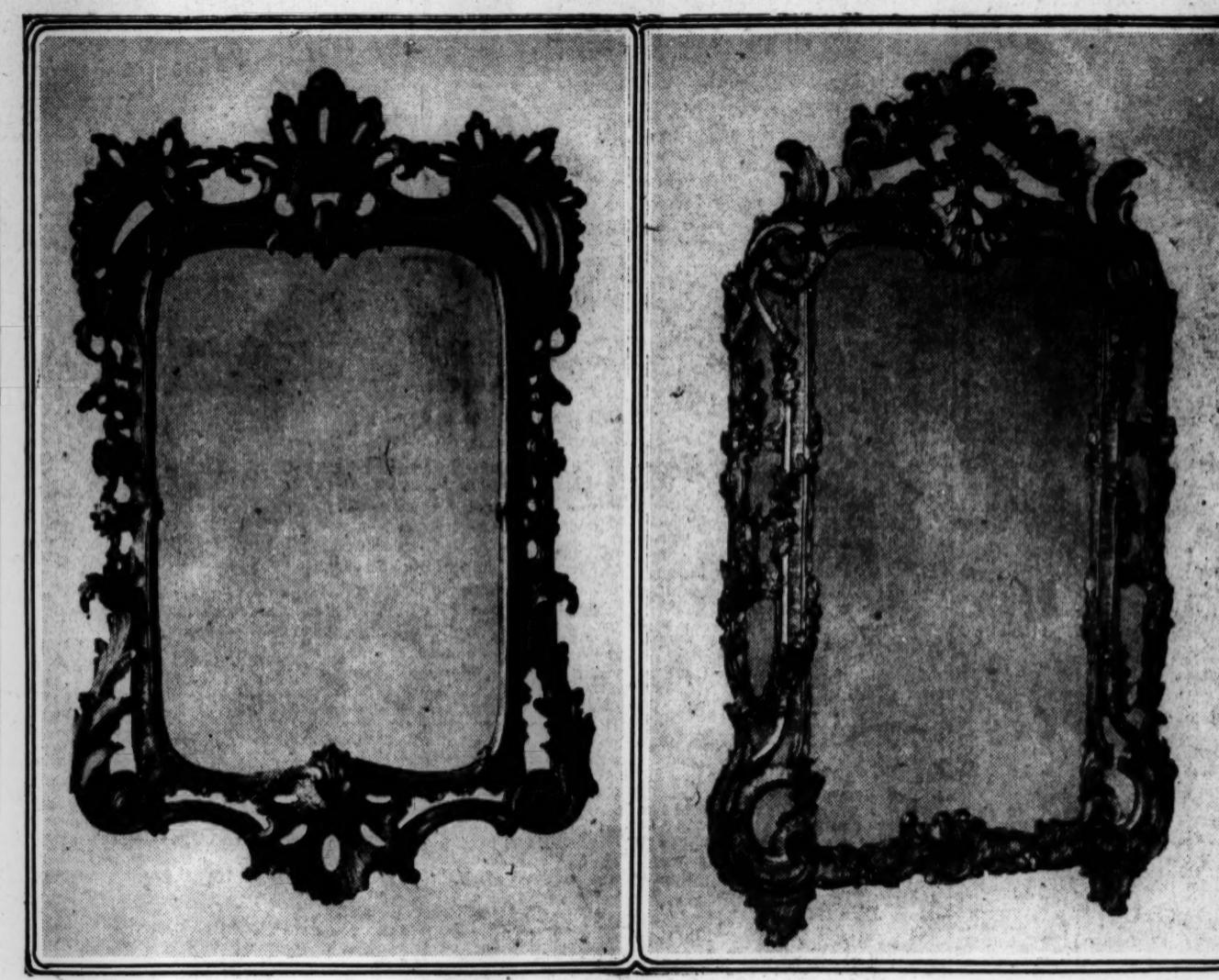
We cannot give prices or values in this column.

Mrs. L. D. Adams, Mass., describes ware which she has bearing the following design, and wishes to learn its age.

We learn that F. Morley & Co. operated at Liverpool, Eng., from 1845 to 1862, making a high grade of ironstone chinaware. Morley & Co. were in 1848 granted a patent for a ware, a constituent of which was the slag from iron works. This slag was mixed with clay and used substances, resulting in an earthenware of high quality. Morley's product took the first prize at the French exhibition held in 1855.

Miss R. C. Wellins, Kent, England, sends photographs of a grate and a carved oak door, and wishes to know their probable age. She states that years ago an old abbey was pulled down in her vicinity and that doors said to be from it are found in cottages therabouts.

The grates about which she inquires are quite clearly in the style of Adam. Whether made in the latter part of the eighteenth century,



Photograph by Courtesy of Shreve Crump &amp; Low

CHIPPENDALE STYLE GILDED LOOKING-GLASS OF ABOUT 1750. HEIGHT 4'

Photograph by Courtesy of Lord &amp; Taylor

CARVED AND GILDED FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS OF ABOUT 1720. HEIGHT 5' 3'.

## French Peasant Furniture in America

WITH the increasing attention which American collectors are giving to Continental furniture, the cottage variety of England and the peasant furniture of France are rapidly finding strong favor.

It is well that they should, for though of chiefly English descent many families long resident in America find their ancestral trees stretch roots to both sides of the English Channel. In some cases Frenchmen bears may have been affected by the fashions of the Edict of Nantes, when in 1685 many fugitive Huguenots sought refuge in the friendly land of England or in the Channel islands, thence crossing the Atlantic to America.

Whether ancestral or not, the provincial home furnishings of France of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have a combined sturdiness, grace and honesty which may well stand on their own merits with this generation in America as they did among those living in luxury in France 200 years ago. Contemporary illustrations show that man's social prejudices prevented the peasant chairs of fruitwood, oak or elm, fitted with rush or straw seats, from being found in the most elegant homes in the company of tapestry covered and gilded bergeries, the product of the royal workshops. Provençal types were in fashion then as they are coming to be again and

from that section collectors are getting much desired pieces some of which are finding their way to America.

One of the most charming bits of that country is, we are told, found to the north and east of Nice. There, within an hour's motor ride from the seaport one may reach the ancient towns so much loved by the artists who gather there. Quaint indeed these town are, with strong walls limiting their area so that the people are forced to build their closely packed houses as many as six stories in height to gain the desired living space. Detached stables are often impossible for lack of ground and masons-by may see here cocklins in the top story windows and cows or donkeys comfortably quartered on the ground floor. Along the roads slender cypresses like giant Noah's ark trees rise to lofty heights in lines or groups of a half-dozen or so, adding a striking dash of verdure high above the vineyard-covered ground.

Often placed on the very tops of abrupt hills overlooking from greater or less distance the Mediterranean and built in many cases on the sites of former Roman towns or strongholds, they offer a wealth of attraction of the strongest kind.

## A Hole-in-the-Wall

It was in La Gaude, one of many such towns, and only a few miles to the northwest of Nice, that two Boston artist sisters were spending the winter of 1925 and '26. In that Old World corner they found their first thrills as collectors. When on a visit to the larger and neighboring town of Vence they discovered a literal hole-in-the-wall where, behind a sashless opening, a fellow American was selling provincial home weaving and old furniture. At night a shutter closed his shop and an open fire warmed it. The young artist proprietor, with a keen sense for fine things and tact which allowed successful purchasing, had gone about the countryside on his bicycle for months buying wholly from homes many choice though simple eighteenth century things.

So strongly did these things appeal to the visiting sisters that before many weeks of acquaintance with the artist-dealer they had decided to have a Peasant Shop of their own and in or near Boston. So they did, opening it in Provincetown last summer and for the winter season locating in Boston. To them we are indebted for intimate details that recall the natural charm and historical associations of this corner of France so delightful to the artist and the antiquarian.

## High Standards

Better acquaintance with the standards and the tastes of the provincial French furniture makers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will increase respect for them and a liking for their products. In the national statutes and ordinances controlling the makers of furniture which were in force for 200 years previous to 1790, there are many paragraphs, of which the following are typical:

"Let none make hall sideboards,

so strongly removed is the proper

thing to use for cleaning the wood.

Scraping should be avoided as

soon as the surface of the wood is

rough and demands it. The best

finish is orange shellac, from four

to six coats being necessary for a

good job. It should be lightly rubbed

between coats with very fine sand-

paper, which may be used to

smooth irregularities which would

greatly mar the finished job. The

last coat should be rubbed with

powdered pumice stone and oil,

using a piece of coarse canvas or

upholstered webbing.

The satisfactory application of shellac requires considerable experience. As it dries rapidly it must be put on quickly and at the start must be properly thinned with oil if it is too thick. It must be applied in

thin, even layers under the shellac

and cannot be evenly spread.

We do not like to mention any

method which is short of the best,

but will say that varnish or clear

lacquer is not to be applied by

anyone but by those who do not

care to take the trouble to learn the

correct manipulation of shellac.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Rich Antique Shoppe

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

430 Powell Street

San Francisco, Calif.

THE HOUSE of ORIGINALS

Antiques Wanted

# Music News of the World

## Toscanini and Choral Balance

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 10  
**G**RACEFUL to awkward, Arturo Toscanini can assume any behavior he chooses when conducting. Oberon, the fairy king, to Peter, the broom maker, he can make his gestures conform to any demand. No doubt, he is always himself, but much of the time he seems to be somebody else. Now he takes on the elegance of Weingartner, now the square-corneredness of Koussevitzky, now the lightness of Walter, now the heaviness of Damrosch, now the flamboyancy of Mengelberg, now the precision of Reiner, and now the grotesqueness of Sousa; all according to the moment. At times the baton becomes a drumstick in his hands, and at times a fiddle bow. Master of the comic, to see him beat the tympani in the second movement of the ninth symphony of Beethoven! Master of the sentimental, to see him play the cello in the adagio!

Enough for particulars of Toscanini, as he directed the Philharmonic and Schola Cantorum presentation of the Ninth Symphony at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 5. What he has done for the future of New York deserves as more worthy of consideration than what he did at a particular appearance. For he holds the right to acclaim. I imagine, as the greatest orchestral leader known here since Nikisch, because he has turned the thoughts of listeners in new directions, rather than because he excelled in a particular interpretation before a popular Saturday night audience.

### Conditions Changing

Musical conditions, granted, are of their own impetus changing rapidly, and what we call, in homage to the German thinkers, development, is taking place with unimagined swiftness. Even without Toscanini to give object lessons, the public would expect progress in the performance of its artists and in the achievement of its artistic institutions. But notwithstanding that, I can with confidence refer to two points indicating the direct influence of Toscanini. First, after he came, and a year ago, hearers asked for an increase of effort on the part of conductors and orchestras; and not only that, they got quick and continued response. Second, since his visit of last season, the Philharmonic Orchestra, as an instrumental ensemble, has almost made itself over. Now, Toscanini again, having come and gone, I submit that hearers will demand more than before; and specifically in addition, I venture to say that Philharmonic subscribers will want their organization carried to a pitch of improvement beyond the scope of ordinary planning.

### Doris Niles

Miss Doris Niles seems determined to keep the dance from decline, having given three recitals this season in Carnegie Hall, her last enterprise being a recital with Cornelia Niles assisting on the evening of Feb. 1. Miss Niles has perfected herself in both the classic style of the old ballroom and the so-called classical style of the Duncan innovation. For my part, I wish she were continuing the association of music and the dance which Daighieff instituted. But somewhat after the example of Mme. Pavlova, she employs a mere theater

orchestra, which plays small musical forms on a rather small plan of tone and execution.

Alfred Blumen, pianist, appearing in *Edelstein Hall* on the evening of Feb. 2, played with clearness and vigor the sonata, op. 31, No. 3, of Beethoven, and he set forth with remarkable variety of mood the episodes of the "Carnaval" of Schumann. Maurice Dumessnil, pianist, appearing in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 5, played pieces by Debussy and Chopin, using for the Chopin works the composer's piano, which he has brought to the United States from France. As a piano teacher, he made a brief program comment. Mr. Blumen represented the interpretative side and Mr. Dumessnil the expositor; but as I think of them both now, Mr. Blumen, without talk, proved the better man at explanation, while Mr. Dumessnil proved the better, in spite of his lecturing, at interpretation.

### Chaliapin's Basilio

Rumor comes down the classic centuries, a character for writers: to the Homeric imagination, a sort of Olympian messenger, telling plain news; to the Virgilian, an independent personage, as covetous of fiction as generous with fact. Calumny comes down both classic and chivalrous centuries, a figure for painters; to Apelles, an enemy hardy to be repelled; to Botticelli, rather one to be, in all right and reason, conquered. The two concerto are one in Beaumarchais. Calumny is their name. They are reduced in dignity to a dangerous jest. Then, Rossini. They are col legno, crescendo, storsando, and what not else that goes to make up a musical form in the manner of the comic. LaMalfa, too. They are frighteningly stark, expressive of everything that is ridiculous and impotent.

Calumny, countenanced by Chaliapin, was the chief master of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," text by Sternini, after Beaumarchais, as presented at Mecca Auditorium last evening. Who will deny that Don Basilio's scene in the second act of the elder Bach to the harmonic elasticity of Mozart. It disclosed especial freedom in the final movement in triple rhythm. For harpsichord technique I have no doubt that Mme. Landowska must be accepted as the authority. Another harpsichordist whom I heard a while ago at a Plaza Hotel concert, Frances Pelton-Jones, has another mechanism of the hands, more like a pianist's. Mme. Pelton-Jones's instrument, a Dolmetsch, bore indications of the purpose of the harpsichord. The only trouble is the twang of the strings, the clatter of the plucking device. Dolmetsch would be historic. I am sure, at all costs. Mme. Pelton-Jones appeared with Miss Crystal Waters, soprano. Mme. Landowska, perchance, will at some time illustrate more particularly than I have known her, to her nation of the harpsichord as an accompanying instrument for singing.

**Bantock and Bagpipes**

The music which Granville Bantock has written for Sybil Thorndike's production of "Macbeth" does not steal o'er the ear "like the sweet sound, that breathes upon a bank of violets." It begins acridly with the skirt of the swollen bagpipe, that instrument which Chaucer tells us helped to pass the time and encourage the steps of the Canterbury pilgrims. Although Chaucer does not mention it, the bagpipes were probably in the rear and so lent enchantment to the view in front. One brave historian states, by the way, that the bagpipe was early abandoned by the English "in consequence of the advance of musical taste," and that "there is no proof that the bagpipe is a national Scottish instrument, for its introduction into Scotland only dates from the time it began to be discussed in England." That was more than 300 years ago. The Scotch are a tenacious folk.

**Bantock and Bassoons**

Bantock's preference for bagpipes, bassoons, brass and percussion to make music for "Macbeth" would have pleased Shakespeare, to whom for the most part the very sound of the instruments would be familiarly strange. Miss Thorndike's choice of composer was again a happy thought. Bantock is an artist who is curiously dependent on extra-musical stimulus. Music rarely comes to him by himself; she is nearly always heralded by some admiring or other. Scotch, Persian, Russian, Greek—the more outlandish the national label the better. He has written music so Celtic in character

that when his "Hebridean" Symphony was produced in Glasgow the local critics hailed him as a Scottish composer, a legend that still persists north of the Tweed. Racially, however, Bantock is a Londoner who once spent a holiday in Scotland. If ever the Teheran, Isphahan, or Naishapur choral societies give his choral and orchestral work "Omar Khayyam" he will no doubt be acclaimed as a great Persian composer. But if Bantock uses more manuscript paper than any other composer in England and is a globe trotter in the art of music, there is, after all, something to be said for speed, spontaneity and adventure. These characteristics are admirable in the theater, as Shakespeare knew. The best incidental music ever written—that by Mendelssohn for "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" —sparkles with them.

### Really Incidental

In London theaters incidental music is really incidental. Unscrupulous people may imagine that theater orchestras are there to be listened to. Managers know better.

Without music during the intervals

of a Duke—and what evidence

could be more impressive?

that Shakespeare made immediate use of incidental music in his plays.

Of course, it was a foreign Duke who in "Twelfth Night" thus addressed the musicians: "If music be the food

of love, play on; Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting, the appetite may sicken, and so die." In these drabber days one simply cannot imagine an English Duke, however romantic, talking like that, even to the brass band at an agricultural show.

A statistician has counted in

Shakespeare's works no fewer than 500 passages dealing more or less directly with music or musical instruments.

Shakespeare the philosopher, gardener, soldier, lawyer, naturalist, ornithologist and the hundred and one other Shakespeareans. He seems to have been ever ready and ever ready to teach. And he is certainly one of the few poets whose references to music a musician can read without blushing for their author. There is reason for thinking, therefore, that could Shakespeare himself witness a modern performance of his work he would have something to say about the music; if that is, even he had any vocabulary left after telling the performers on the stage what he thought of their diction. An ear so sensitive to the rhythm and music of words could not be unresponsive to the art that so often inspired them.

**Facts Not Widely Known**

But, unfortunately, this holds good for Russian readers only. The facts of the case are hardly known outside of Russia. Hence, there is a possibility of the assertions in the *Memorandum* being taken as representing the whole story about Stassoff until the correspondence I refer to is known—when everybody will surely agree that it constitutes, as Karenin puts it, "an indispensable complement to the *Memorandum*."

There is plenty of other evidence to show that Stassoff and his work should not be dismissed lightly.

Now and then his likes and dislikes may have been uncritical, and his suggestions not altogether wise. But even after making ample allowance for his shortcomings, there remains a big balance on the right side. His scholarship and his enthusiasm greatly contributed to the welfare and progress of the Russian national school. He teamed with suggestions for operas or symphonic works, which he lavished upon the composers around him, and to which many of the finest Russian works owe their incalculable value. When his services were required (a point strange to say, nobody in Russia or outside Russia, has undertaken this much-needed task) the full tale will come to light. Meanwhile, a bare outline may serve a purpose.

**Composers Stassoff Aided**

The chief composers whom Stassoff

actually helped by his suggestions

are, apart from Rimsky-Korsakoff himself, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, Balakireff, Moussorgsky, and to Tchaikovsky he refers, during the seventies, about half a dozen plans for symphonic poems—of which Tchaikovsky used only one, that for "The Tempest." He also considered with him the scenarios of two operas. To Borodin he gave the plan of the opera, "Prince Igor," and he as-

signed to him the scenarios of two operas.

Wise producers should persuade

Bantock to accept a standing order for Shakespearean music.

**Brahms Program Given by M. Koussevitzky**

After the storm, the rainbow.

After the Copland Concerto, which

was in striking contrast to the

Beethoven meetings of last week, at

which Mr. Toscanini presided. Not

that it was less interesting. But the

music was another sort of thing, entirely, the voice of a different period: a voice more confident of itself, and yet more apt at concession; by turns boisterous and repressed, but always good-natured. On the program was the Schumann violin concerto, Pablo Casals, soloist.

## Beethoven for the People

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Jan. 20  
**T**HE year 1927 will be the most critical that Beethoven's music has gone through during its history. If the work is strong enough to stand all the festivals held in the composer's honor he will certainly have proved a greater master than he has hitherto been considered to be. Were not those right who proposed that, in honor of Beethoven, not a single note of his should be played for some time?

But we must not exaggerate the tediousness in certain quarters of the excess of Beethoven culture. It is mainly due to the fact that young composers, disturbed by the existence of a genius like Beethoven, would banish him from musical life. Was it not that he started the great romantic movement which filled the nineteenth century?

Seeing it from another angle, we must confess that even the Beethoven century may do some good. There are many people who, far from being bored by him, welcome the opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the master, whom they have known by name, more than by works. And they wish to enlarge their somewhat superficial knowledge of the famous man. If for the persons of an older generation Beethoven has lost something of his attraction, he may nevertheless be of great value to the music-lovers of a present generation in a world too full of amusement and jazz music to devote its attention to a decidedly anti-jazz master like Beethoven.

**Beethoven's Sonatas**

Since Beethoven was regarded, for his time, as the most democratic of composers, it will be of some use to examine whether or not he comes up to the democratic ideal of the present epoch.

It is beyond dispute that Beethoven is the master for understanding Beethoven is to listen to his sonatas, which constitute the kernel of his music. Was there, in Germany, at least any house in which Beethoven sonatas were not played? Moreover, this custom extended to the concert-rooms. Beethoven was not missing from any concert-program. Hans von Bülow was the first to play even the last sonatas, hardly accessible to the average concertgoer, at his recitals. This may have been very instructive, but undoubtedly helped to change the concert platform into a place of instruction rather than of entertainment. For we must not forget that the institution of concerti is due not to the needs of the connoisseurs who

were able to play and to study all this music at home, but to the desire of the average music-lover who seeks in the concert an instructive entertainment, without the feeling of a lesson being given to him.

**Change in Programs**

The last decades of musical life have, partly for this reason, brought about a change in concert-programs, in so far as the predominance of classical works, with Beethoven as their center, has been abandoned in favor of the less weighty and generally more entertaining modern musical literature.

Classical Ideal

For Schnabel, who as a performer professes the classical ideal, belongs as a composer to the most advanced modern school. His power is shown by his wonderful capacity of going to the depths of Beethoven work, without ever losing sight of the effect to be produced on the hearer. I know of no other pianist so sure of his tempo.

To this may be added the plasticity of his tone. It is strange enough that such a performer, who may be called the most popular of Berlin pianists, has not achieved international fame.

Perhaps he seems too pedagogic for the larger public of the world. But taken as a whole, he represents one of the most interesting individual aspects of our present musical epoch.

A rather seldom-heard Beethoven was his great Fugue Op. 133, which he performed in a recent Philharmonic concert, under Wilhelm Furtwängler.

It is one of the greatest achievements of a master who, very unlike Bach, took up the fugue toward the end of his career.

**Arthur Schnabel Series**

It was therefore a great moment, when Arthur Schnabel began the first of seven Beethoven recitals to be given for the people in memory of the great master. Fancy, that at a time when the radio is accused of taking away so much of the interest, not only in piano playing, but in serious music itself, the large house of the Volksbühne was crowded with people eager to hear, perhaps for the first time in their lives, a complete and perfect Beethoven interpretation.

It becomes evident that Beethoven is still the advocate of democracy he once was. His reputation as the master for the people may even have been enhanced by the long stretch of time since his first appearance. For in the Ninth Symphony, which the ideal of democracy seems to have been realized in a degree never witnessed before, has found its way to the masses. From the Beethoven of the Ninth Symphony the people go back to the composer of the sonatas, which receive a new light from the interpretive artist. Some works of Beethoven appear old-fashioned to modern ears, but on the whole he has a great influence on the masses.

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application to the Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17, Massachusetts.

Arthur Schnabel, who, without fol-

## Bagpipes, Drums and Trumpets

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Jan. 25  
**W**E have it on the authority of a Duke—and what evidence could be more impressive?—that Shakespeare made immediate use of incidental music in his plays. Of course, it was a foreign Duke who in "Twelfth Night" thus addressed the musicians: "If music be the food of love, play on; Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting, the appetite may sicken, and so die." In these drabber days one simply cannot imagine an English Duke, however romantic, talking like that, even to the brass band at an agricultural show.

**Really Incidental**

In London theaters incidental music is really incidental. Unscrupulous people may imagine that theater orchestras are there to be listened to. Managers know better. Without music during the intervals conversation would be damped down and smoulder without bursting into flame; comparative silence might be more pleasant in the theater, as Shakespeare knew. The best incidental music ever written—that by Mendelssohn for "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" —sparkles with them.

**Really Incidental**

In London theaters incidental music is really incidental. Unscrupulous people may imagine that theater orchestras are there to be listened to. Managers know better.

Without music during the intervals

of a Duke—and what evidence

could be more impressive?

that Shakespeare made immediate use of incidental music in his plays.

Of course, it was a foreign Duke who in "Twelfth Night" thus addressed the musicians: "If music be the food

of love, play on; Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting, the appetite may sicken, and so die." In these drabber days one simply cannot imagine an English Duke, however romantic, talking like that, even to the brass band at an agricultural show.

**Really Incidental**

In London theaters incidental music is really incidental. Unscrupulous people may imagine that theater orchestras are there to be listened to. Managers know better.

Without music during the intervals

of a Duke—and what evidence

could be more impressive?

that Shakespeare made immediate use of incidental music in his plays.

Of course, it was a foreign Duke who in "Twelfth Night" thus addressed the musicians: "If music be the food

of love, play on; Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting, the appetite may sicken, and so die." In these drabber days one simply cannot imagine an English Duke, however romantic, talking like that, even to the brass band at an agricultural show.

**Really Incidental**

In London theaters incidental music is really incidental. Unscrupulous people may imagine that theater orchestras are there to be listened to. Managers know better.

Without music during the intervals

of a Duke—and what evidence

could be more impressive?

that

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Old Gentleman Remembers

IT had not been for the toast rack I might never have heard the bit of history that thrilled me so that bleak December afternoon when the Old Gentleman opened my study door and tiptoed in to rest and dream in my easy chair for that long hour that holds the last glimmer of departing daylight and ushers in the first soft darkness.

I kept on writing busily until I heard the insistent voice of the Old Gentleman:

"Where did you get that toast rack, young lady?"

I laughed, as only privileged nieces are permitted to laugh at white-haired elderly gentlemen who have been beloved companions to them for long happy years.

"You gave it to me with your own generous hands," I told him, "and, scenting a story back of it that you refused to relate to me, I straightway promoted the precious old thing to a place of honor on my desk and made a letter file out of it. See, I've even gone so far as to dress it up with a fetching red, white and blue bow."

"Don't be facetious, young woman: if you know whose hands had touched that old rack and what memories it brings me, you would be a bit more respectful in your remarks."

"Couldn't you tell me about it?" I questioned very humbly.

The last flush of rose faded slowly out of the western sky faster than the darkness hemmed us in; still the Old Gentleman sat there, memory mellowing his keen blue eyes, his white, beautifully modeled hands resting finger tip to finger tip while the years rolled their glowing pages out before him.

"It was something in those stirring days," he began at last in the faraway, dreamy voice that always pre-  
saged a story, "to have Mr. Lincoln come to Baltimore. We Republicans (poor little handful that we were) were always walking on air when word came that he was to be with us. On the particular occasion I am telling you about, because of some hard places I had gotten through and some help it had been possible for me to give my party, I was dedicated to sit beside the President when we dined him at the old Union Club, where we had all our power in those times. That old toast rack, young woman, there you pin up with 'tawdry papers' (I winced a trifle in the darkness) 'is the very one that stood between us as we sat there talking over the prospects of bringing Maryland into a more friendly frame toward the great Union cause that lay so close to our hearts.'

"The Old Gentleman's voice broke strangely, "Feel like?" he repeated after me, "what did we feel like? We felt like children waiting for a father's guidance, ready to obey even when we could not quite understand."

"You didn't finish telling what he said that day at the club," I reminded him.

"We were laughing about McPhail, and Mr. Lincoln asked me how it came about. You were reminding me of his 'how much sacrifice every good cause demands of its followers.' You told us we were for runners in a great cause but that many forruners in many great causes had not been visibly benefited. Then you cited the case of Moses who was not allowed to enter the Promised Land."

"Mr. Lincoln laughed out loud then: 'Sure enough,' he said, 'I remember it all now. Your young McPhail hopped to his feet and made me a sweeping bow before he started us all by asking me to explain why Moses was deprived of his heritage, and I had to admit that it was because of his sins.'

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

fatherly, gentle tones as if he, too, were enjoying our intimate relations. "It's right for me to have this little visit with you, John. I just forgot that I'm President for the little while we have together. That's how we'll get to know each other."

"He reached one long hand out and began to play with the toast rack, his eyes losing some of their habitual sadness. 'I've watched you come along, John, and it's been fine to see you keep the fires of enthusiasm burning right along.'

"Do you remember the time the young Republicans came to you that first year of the war, Mr. Lincoln?" I questioned eagerly. A smile played around his big, sensitive mouth. "It's not likely I'll forget you boys."

"And McPhail?" I broke in. The President laughed in sudden, happy recognition.

"McPhail was the impudent rascal who got the last word, wasn't he?" I nodded. Mr. Lincoln was leaning back in his chair in untroubled ease, merriment sparkling in his eyes. "I remember standing there by the long sofa in the White House parlor thanking God for the fresh enthusiasm you young Maryland Republicans were bringing me. I recall your yellow head, John, and your eager eyes that seemed to burn fresh fire into my tired heart."

"Don't be facetious, young woman: if you know whose hands had touched that old rack and what memories it brings me, you would be a bit more respectful in your remarks."

"Couldn't you tell me about it?" I questioned very humbly.

The last flush of rose faded slowly out of the western sky faster than the darkness hemmed us in; still the Old Gentleman sat there, memory mellowing his keen blue eyes, his white, beautifully modeled hands resting finger tip to finger tip while the years rolled their glowing pages out before him.

"It was something in those stirring days," he began at last in the faraway, dreamy voice that always pre-  
saged a story, "to have Mr. Lincoln come to Baltimore. We Republicans (poor little handful that we were) were always walking on air when word came that he was to be with us. On the particular occasion I am telling you about, because of some hard places I had gotten through and some help it had been possible for me to give my party, I was dedicated to sit beside the President when we dined him at the old Union Club, where we had all our power in those times. That old toast rack, young woman, there you pin up with 'tawdry papers' (I winced a trifle in the darkness) 'is the very one that stood between us as we sat there talking over the prospects of bringing Maryland into a more friendly frame toward the great Union cause that lay so close to our hearts.'

"The Old Gentleman's voice broke strangely, "Feel like?" he repeated after me, "what did we feel like? We felt like children waiting for a father's guidance, ready to obey even when we could not quite understand."

"You didn't finish telling what he said that day at the club," I reminded him.

"We were laughing about McPhail, and Mr. Lincoln asked me how it came about. You were reminding me of his 'how much sacrifice every good cause demands of its followers.' You told us we were for runners in a great cause but that many forruners in many great causes had not been visibly benefited. Then you cited the case of Moses who was not allowed to enter the Promised Land."

"Mr. Lincoln laughed out loud then: 'Sure enough,' he said, 'I remember it all now. Your young McPhail hopped to his feet and made me a sweeping bow before he started us all by asking me to explain why Moses was deprived of his heritage, and I had to admit that it was because of his sins.'

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

"It was still in my little study: "What a leader he must have been," I said softly.

"Leader! My child," the Old Gentleman sat forward, his dear voice vibrant with enthusiasm, "beside the quiet might of Abraham Lincoln all the spectacular leadership of the world faded into insignificance. We would have followed him anywhere, confident of his Christlike purpose, sure of his steadfast courage."

"We were both laughing by that time at the memory of what followed. As if it had been yesterday we were hearing 'Billy McPhail' determined young voice, 'But, Mr. President, the only sin we young Republicans have committed is the one we voted for Abraham Lincoln.' The laugh we then had boosted us all up, John! It's done me many a good turn through the last few years and I've tried faithfully to take care of you boys."

## EDITORS URGED TO HELP STATE

Wisconsin University Head  
Seeks Aid in Surveying  
Needs for Future

Special from Monitor Bureau

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12 (Special)—Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, challenged Wisconsin editors to join with other "fundamental social agencies" in surveying the physical, social and human resources of the State and mapping out a program for Wisconsin's development during the next 50 years.

Speaking at the convention dinner of the Wisconsin Press Association, Dr. Frank invited the editors of the State to include their annual state-wide tour at the University next summer and there to co-operate in a conference with representatives of the fundamental social agencies and instruments of the State, who will "take the first steps in a survey of the big human social problems Wisconsin throws up to the press, the church, the state, and the university."

Before advancing his proposal, the Wisconsin educator declared his belief that the increasing complexity of civilization may cause a breakdown of its structure; that parliamentary government is near bankruptcy, and is improvising makeshift legislation; that the faith of the masses in democracy is weakening; and that the political state is collapsing as a realistic agency of social control.

## Progress in Churches

Observe Father and Son Week

(Hundreds of churches of many denominations have just observed annual Father and Son Week. Programs in schools and other secular organizations are to follow. The Y. M. C. A. of Providence, R. I., is credited with having originated the project with a banquet for fathers and sons in 1907. The year after, the American City Association adopted the plan and Detroit followed the next year. The plan has spread widely.

Purposes of the movement, as outlined by the Detroit News, are to keep alive interest in domestic home life for the growing boys to have fathers renew their interest in and reconsecrate themselves to their paternal obligations; to lead sons to deeper respect for their fathers; to teach sons to lead both men and boys to recognize the church and Sunday school as necessary to the development of their character; to encourage fathers and sons to work together with the privileges of citizenship; to emphasize the importance of early home training in physical, mental, spiritual, social and economic activities for boys; and to advance the cause of world peace by creating among the fathers and sons of the world a spirit of Christian brotherhood.

### Polish Churches Unite

Union of Polish Evangelical Churches has been accomplished at Manila, Dr. Adolf Keltner reports. These six churches—the Polish Lutheran Church, the German United Church, the Evangelical Church of Augsburg, and the two Reformed Churches—have found an agreement by forming a Federal Council consisting of 16 members. The task of this council is to avoid misunderstandings between churches which were so strongly separated hitherto by national and confessional antagonism, and to further the common tasks of Protestantism in Poland.

### Huguenot Church to Build

At the Eglise du Saint-Esprit, New York, the only Huguenot church in the United States which has services in French, has closed the church building on Twenty-seventh Street, which for years has been its home, and is holding services in the hall of the Franco-American Institute on Sixteenth Street, pending the erection of a new church edifice.

### Why Should We Fear?

Let us remember that we can have in this life all that God intended us to have. But we must face the right way. Beholding in a mirror the character of God we are naturally drawn to His image. Why should be live in fear of sickness or poverty or old age, in doubt about our destiny, in dread of what tomorrow may bring for us when we may be far from all things we work for, far from our own good, and the good of those who come within the radius of our influence.—The Rev. Dr. George Laughton.

### World Missionary Conference

It is 16 years since the World Missionary Conference met at Edinburgh. The standing committee of the International Missionary Council has decided to hold the next conference in 1928, in Jerusalem in the spring of 1928. For this important conference the membership of the Council is to be doubled, in order to bring into it members of indigenous churches from China and elsewhere.

Since "Edinburgh 1910," National Christian Councils have come into being for China, Japan, India, western Asia, northern Africa and other parts. It is decided that the moment the newspapers appeared again the public rushed to buy them, although they contained old news which had already been heard.

### News Interpretation

But this need of visualization is not all. The public also requires news interpretation. The radio might suffice to make known the facts, but the facts are not enough. That is why it is important to have a newspaper as well as a newspaper. The point is surely a good one to make. No journalistic controversy is more persistent than that between those who ask correspondents to confine themselves to the facts and those who ask correspondents to bring out the meaning of the facts. All the so-called facts, unrelated and necessarily incomplete, may be devoid of meaning. For this matter, even the most apparently objective correspondent is obliged to choose from the multitude of facts, and in so far as he chooses is therefore conveying a personal impression. It is not always exact to state that facts speak for themselves. The good correspondent, with experience and trained judgment, constantly following the trend of events, knows how to relate the reported facts to the great mass of facts which are necessarily unreported but which are known to him, and thus is able to convey a synthesis. Sometimes, the synthesis will be wrong, but if he is to be trusted at all it will generally be right. In short, it is impossible to eliminate the personal factor in newspapers. It is the personal factor which is alone vivifying.

### Presbyterian Debt Sliced

The entire indebtedness of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which was about \$968,000, had been canceled by March 31, 1926, the General Assembly will be held at San Francisco," declared the Rev. Dr. William F. Klein, director of the division of evangelism, speaking at the concluding session of the evangelistic convention of the Boston presbytery with the presbyteries of Newburyport and Providence co-operating.

Dr. Klein explained that the debt was caused by the consolidation of 14 presbyteries of the church into the present four. "It was three years ago that we consolidated," he said. "During the first two years we went in debt about \$968,000, but we have since brought the amount of indebtedness down to less than \$100,000."

### Church Union and Unity

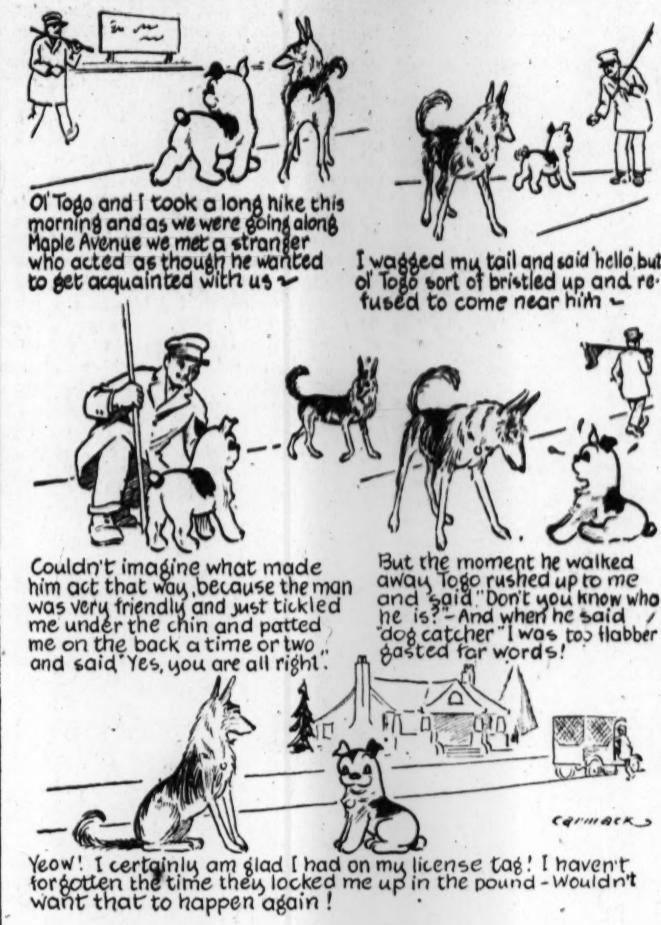
"I do not see that any great spiritual gain is likely to come as the result of a church union" that is brought about by the same sort of arguments that effect mergers of steel plants and cotton mills. Our varied churches need rather a unity that will come

as a result of a new vision of themselves and their purpose. The cart is being put before the horse. Church union must come as the natural by-product of church unity. Church union is a problem of spiritual renewal."—Glen Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

### Neurs Three Century Mark

The Collegiate Church (Dutch Reformed) of New York, which is preparing for its tercentenary celebration was established in 1628 when New York was New Amsterdam.

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



### A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

### Radio and the Press

There are those who consider that the extension of radio will minimize the influence of the press and will even destroy the need of the press. Such is not the opinion of Mr. Steed. He holds that however much news is disseminated by radio, there will always be many people listen to the spoken word, there will always be as great a demand as ever for the printed word. People have visual rather than oral memories, and typography carries a conviction that radio broadcasting fails to carry. Not until a thing is seen in black and white does it really produce its effect. An excellent illustration was furnished by the general strike in England. Newspapers were suspended. The radio was well and news was distributed as usual by its means. Nevertheless the moment the newspapers appeared again the public rushed to buy them, although they contained old news which had already been heard.

### News Interpretation

But this need of visualization is not all. The public also requires news interpretation. The radio might suffice to make known the facts, but the facts are not enough. That is why it is important to have a newspaper as well as a newspaper. The point is surely a good one to make. No journalistic controversy is more persistent than that between those who ask correspondents to confine themselves to the facts and those who ask correspondents to bring out the meaning of the facts. All the so-called facts, unrelated and necessarily incomplete, may be devoid of meaning. For this matter, even the most apparently objective correspondent is obliged to choose from the multitude of facts, and in so far as he chooses is therefore conveying a personal impression. It is not always exact to state that facts speak for themselves. The good correspondent, with experience and trained judgment, constantly following the trend of events, knows how to relate the reported facts to the great mass of facts which are necessarily unreported but which are known to him, and thus is able to convey a synthesis. Sometimes, the synthesis will be wrong, but if he is to be trusted at all it will generally be right. In short, it is impossible to eliminate the personal factor in newspapers. It is the personal factor which is alone vivifying.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

### Press Belief Adjusted

Although retail prices in France tend to fall and certainly reached their highest level as a result of the financial crisis last July, they are now nearing world prices. That was the opposite of the good. There was an artificial discrepancy which had to be remedied before market conditions could prevail. The franc fell as swiftly as French prices could not keep pace and the result was that as the franc diminished in value, domestic products became cheaper and cheaper. Then the opposite movement set in. The franc under M. Poincaré's able administration climbed upward. At the same time prices, which had been lagging behind, also made a belated leap upward. Finally, the two movements practically joined each other; and with what appears to be a fixed franc, living costs in France are on a reasonable basis. The Government's statistical service in its recent report calculates the index numbers by taking the situation in 1914 as the base. That base is designated by 100. Forty-five representative domestic and international articles of 20 of them being condiments and condiments with 1914 figures. During December wholesale prices stood at 641 as expressed in paper francs. This is 213 points under the maximum of 894 attained in July of last year, and is approximately equal to that of December, 1925. Nevertheless, while in November there was a difference of only two points between the prices of domestic products and those of imported products, in December domestic products rose 20 points above the level of prices for imported articles. Retail prices are somewhat different. The index number for Paris is 599; thus the cost of living as expressed in paper francs in Paris is about six times what it was before the war. The franc is about a fifth of its pre-war value. Having regard to a slight increase in prices generally throughout the world, it is not always exact to state that facts speak for themselves. The good correspondent, with experience and trained judgment, constantly following the trend of events, knows how to relate the reported facts to the great mass of facts which are necessarily unreported but which are known to him, and thus is able to convey a synthesis. Sometimes, the synthesis will be wrong, but if he is to be trusted at all it will generally be right. In short, it is impossible to eliminate the personal factor in newspapers. It is the personal factor which is alone vivifying.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are more and more desirous of escaping from mechanization, he contends, and are taking a more vital view of life itself. It was significant that he should assert that the very notion of solid matter is disappearing and that the major realities of life are things that are unseen. Such is the standpoint that is being developed throughout the world, and if newspapers know their business and are conscious of the importance of capturing the imagination of the young, they will encourage this tendency. Nobody will deny the great authority of Mr. Steed—with whom the present writer was for some time closely associated—and when he, with his 30 years' experience in the highest positions that journalism offers, insists upon the need of an improved press dealing seriously with serious subjects and contenting itself not with a superficial record of unimportant news but only with a thoughtful interpretation of the essential news, those who are convinced of the importance of a sound press may well applaud.

THE future of the daily press was discussed by Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London Times and now editor of the English Review of Reviews, at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation the other day. The keynote of his lecture was that the press should develop a line of thought in harmony with the growing "spiritualization" of the younger generation. Mr. Steed is extremely optimistic, believing that the outlook, in spite of the mechanization of life in our day, is promising. People are







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1927

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS.

In an address delivered before the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield, Ill., on Jan. 17, 1837, ninety years ago last month, Abraham Lincoln, then less than thirty, uttered words of profound wisdom which Americans of this day will do well to ponder.

With prophetic vision he glimpsed an approaching era in which those who had inherited from the founders of the Republic so rich a possession of religious and political freedom would regard their legacy carelessly. He charged those to whom he spoke with their responsibility to transmit this edifice of liberty and equal rights to the "latest generation that fate shall permit the world to know." He said that this task, "gratitude to our fathers, justice to ourselves, duty to posterity, and love for our species in general, all imperatively require us faithfully to perform."

In picturing the natural safety of this retreat which he declared to be impregnable, he assured his listeners that the time would never come when Americans would be compelled to fortify themselves against an enemy without. All the armies of the world, he declared, "could never by force take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years." But he saw a possible point in which the approach of danger might be expected. "If it ever reach us," he said, "it must spring up amongst ourselves; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of freemen we must live through all time, or die by suicide." He expressed the hope that he was overwary, yet he declared his conviction that even then there were portents of danger to be seen. "I mean," he said, "the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country—the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of courts, and the worse than savage mob for the executive ministers of justice."

Later in the same address Lincoln, after expressing the confident realization that the American people would endure evils long and patiently before they would ever think of changing their form of government for another, warned that if the laws be continually despised and disregarded, the alienation of their affections from the Government will be the natural consequence. To that, sooner or later, he declared, it must come. It is here, he insisted, that danger may be expected. He then asked how the people themselves might fortify against this danger, and answered his own inquiry thus:

Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his country and his children's liberty.

Let reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother, that prattles in her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the Nation, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and gay of all our sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

To many, no doubt, these words will be familiar. They have been quoted almost numberless times. But at no time has there been greater need that their true import and significance be understood and heeded. When the venting of human passions, the privilege of indulging depraved appetites, or the pursuit of merely selfish pleasures tempts open and persistent violation of the law, the very danger which Lincoln so convincingly pointed out threatens the sacred liberties which constitute the priceless heritage of the American people.

A small white poodle, full of the whimsicalities of puppy play, has turned the public eye upon Henry Groth, motorman of a New York subway train, and today Henry Groth stands out of the metropolitan millions as a man deserving at least a small niche in some hall of fame. Mr. Groth's train was due at the Queens Plaza station at 12:56 a few mornings ago. It was then 12:33, and he was at the Canal Street station in lower Manhattan, with several miles to go as the subway flies. Into Canal Street station wandered a fluffy white pup, sniffing here and there and finding many delightful things. Presently he pursued his investigations to the roadbed, skipping lightly near the third rail, then back to the center of the track to lie down.

Enter Henry Groth and his thundering train. He espied the poodle just as he was starting. He whistled three sharp toots. The poodle jumped to all fours, cocked his head on one side and answered with three short barks. The train proceeded slowly. The poodle ran up the track, sat down and waited. Two more toots. Two more barks. If the big subway train, with its fascinating little red and green eyes wanted to play, the poodle was willing. Henry Groth put on a little speed and the poodle took to his heels, cavorting down the track in high glee. Was ever a puppy so lucky, to have a big subway train with which to play tag? It was great sport for the poodle, but Mr. Groth was becoming anxious about his schedule.

Henry Groth stopped, got out into the roadbed, and with much coaxing tried to entice the poodle to him. Head down, tail lashing, the poodle allowed him to come just so close, then romped away down the track, sat down, turned around and waited. Mr. Groth got back in his stall and proceeded, the poodle trotting comfortably along in front of the train.

Several minutes late, the train reached the next station, the poodle still leading by a lap. When Mr. Groth again tried to advance on foot the poodle ran ahead, sat down with his front

legs, stood up with his hind ones, and gave several happy little barks indicating his willingness to romp. But Henry Groth was not in a romping mood. Here was his schedule, like the schedule of time and tide, being held up at the caprice of a fluffy white poodle, and there was nothing rational he could do about it. And so the play continued until Queens Plaza was reached, whereupon the poodle, tiring of Henry Groth and his big train, trotted off to new fields of fun.

A little white dog is a trifling thing to tie up a part of New York's great subway system, and yet Henry Groth knew that the company would understand the twenty-three-minute delay when he turned in his report. And so there stands today in cryptic terms a record of the tie-up and what caused it, with a measure of commendation to Henry Groth even in the face of a New York subway rush.

There is something finely stimulating about President Coolidge's appeal for a further reduction in the naval armaments of the world.

It comes unexpectedly, and at a moment when the President might well have been thought to be considering very different matters. By all the rules of professional

politics he should have been concerned over the possibility of having to sign or veto the McNary-Haugen bill within a few days. Or he might have been brooding over the rejection of Mr. Cyrus E. Woods, his nominee for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Again, he might be seriously concerned because Congress seems disinclined to follow his lead on the "three cruiser bill."

The professional gossips around Washington had him approaching a state of political eclipse as a result of these party perplexities, and when the President of Columbia University added to them a protest against a third term, and a demand that the nominee for the Presidency must be a "wet"—even though there be but one wet Republican in the ranks of the aspirants—everyone who claimed to any knowledge of politics agreed that nothing was left for Mr. Coolidge save abject retirement to a cave of obscurity.

Instead of which he comes forward with a trumpet blast against senseless competition in navy construction which will awaken the attention, if it does not arouse the consciences, of the civilized world. In all the chancelleries of Europe consideration must be given to the fact that the United States Government urges the extension of the limitation put upon naval armaments by the Treaty of Washington without awaiting the outcome of the general disarmament conference, preparatory discussions of which are being held by a commission of the League of Nations.

So far as it went, the Washington conference did very well. Its establishment of the 5-5-3 ratio for capital ships for the United States, Great Britain and Japan put an immediate end to naval competition in this class of vessels. But second line ships, cruisers of 10,000 tons, and submarines and aircraft were left out of the equation. As a result, European nations have been diligently adding to these wings of their naval service, and the ruinous competition of the shipyards has simply been transferred from dreadnoughts to battle cruisers.

The President's proposition is that the Washington ratio be applied to vessels of the class as yet unlimited. He urges that this be done by the General Disarmament Conference now pending at Geneva, but hints that if this fails he will call another conference at Washington to complete the job begun by the first one.

Concerning the desirability of such an agreement, there seem to be no two opinions. As to its possibility, opinion is very diverse. According to the assiduous collectors of opinions for the press, the United States Congress and the Secretariat of the League of Nations are at one on this issue. Both applaud the end sought, but doubt its attainment. The great figures of Europe—Baldwin, Briand and Mussolini—are yet silent, but the press supposed to reflect their views is as a whole skeptical. Professional naval opinion, both in the United States and elsewhere, is not favorable.

Notwithstanding all which, the eminent soundness of the proposal gives assurance of its ultimate adoption. It is urged against it that the United States has nothing to offer as a concession to foreign naval powers in exchange for their naval sacrifices. At the Washington conference, the United States delegates were able to point to battleships, completed or under construction, which would be scrapped to produce the stipulated ratio. But no such condition exists as to cruisers. In fact, the enforcement of a 5-5-3 ratio in that class would result in the United States building new ships, while Britain would have to scrap some now in commission.

But the United States has one great concession to offer, and that is abstention from future naval rivalries. If there is to be competition in naval building, no nation can outdo America. In wealth, in facilities for construction, in determination, if the people be once roused, the United States can set a pace which none other may follow by inviting bankruptcy. This is said without braggadocio, but merely as an enumeration of facts bearing on the issue which the President has raised. A war of naval building would be foolish and, to most of the nations involved, ruinous. But if any country can stand it, the United States can. When, therefore, the President pleads with all nations to forgo it, he proffers the surrender of a potential power quite as great as if our shipyards were crowded with battle cruisers in the making.

The New York Herald Tribune is none too vigorous in heading a description of the squalid and dangerous quarters in which many of the officers and men of the armed services of the United States are forced to live. "A National Disgrace." The public in general has been ignorant of the conditions existing at some of America's army posts. Today comprehension of the situation is forced

upon the general consciousness by the burning of one of the "shacks" left over from war-time in which a lieutenant, his infant daughter and a guest perished. Despite the economical protestations of Congress, pine shanties sheathed with tar paper are not fit structures in which to house the Nation's soldiers.

The average citizen sees the army or navy only at its show points. Posts like Fort Sheridan, near Chicago; Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, or Fort Riley, across the Potomac from Washington, are fairly well known, and convey to the superficial observer an air of comfort at least. But scattered over the country are many lesser posts in which the quarters for officers and men are neither more nor less than hovels—insanitary, uncomfortable and unsafe. How much this condition may be responsible for the increase in the number of desertions can only be conjectured.

The War Department has fixed at \$110,000 the sum necessary to provide proper housing for the army. Not all of this is needed at once, but the present pending appropriation of \$5,770,000 seems grossly inadequate. Perhaps public opinion might be roused if one of the "slumming committees" which have been investigating housing conditions in the Nation's crowded cities might make a tour of American army posts.

Chopin's piano, which Maurice Dumesnil is using on his tours, will no doubt impress the public more as a bibliographical relic or as a piece of old furniture than as a musical instrument. Were it a violin, instead of a piano, made eighty-five or so years ago, it would probably be interesting, and if twice eighty-five very likely precious, for its sound. But pianos and violins, according to rather general experience, show opposite behaviors toward time. Pianos possess their full wealth of sonority when first sent from the workshop. They lose timbre slowly, inevitably, with every touch of the player upon the keys. Violins, on the contrary, contain but the raw stuff of tone upon leaving the maker's hands. They acquire quality from having generations of performers draw the bow over their strings. They want fifty years, say, for wearing of their greenness, and twice or thrice fifty for attaining their proper ripeness.

Musically, then, neither an old piano nor an old violin tells historic truth, since the one does injustice to former days, while the other flatters them excessively. To the ear, indeed, both of them merely pose riddles; though to the eye, no dispute, they offer many striking disclosures. Chopin's piano is an instructive sight, as an early example of the "concert-grand" type of construction. It is handsome, if only as an object from the secondhand shop. Italian violins dating from the first two or three decades of the eighteenth century have a beauty of line that of itself suffices. They would be cherishable, were they as mute as scribblers or jewel cases.

Suppose, however, Chopin's piano did give at Mr. Dumesnil's bidding the original note, the color would by no means stand comparison with that of the note of a modern instrument. Chopin's piano, that is to say, could be compared by no slight of technique whatever, even if restored to new, to speak forth the meaning of Chopin's own music as a present-day "concert-grand" can be. Wherefore it becomes evident that Chopin composed, instrumentally speaking, for the future. Working with his own piano, he could get but a hint of how his preludes, studies, nocturnes and ballades ought to sound. The melody of the third movement of the B flat minor sonata, which brings the deepest hush upon a recital audience of anything, perhaps, in the repertory, he never truly heard. Likewise Bach must have written his violin sonatas with thought of how a Cremona fiddle would proclaim them, having had until about 1927 to improve its responsiveness and mature its resonance. The obstacle of time, put in Chopin's way by one mechanism and in Bach's by another, is accordingly overcome.

**Random Ramblings**

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decreed that persons riding on the back seat of an automobile shall "sit still and say nothing." But there is yet another court to be heard from.

To overcome objection, the Vermont Legislature proposes to name three Green Mountain peaks the "Coolidge Range" instead of renaming a single one. Thus is pique eliminated.

The efforts expended by highway authorities to keep the roads clear during the winter might well be reciprocated by the picnicking motorist next summer.

Canadian boot manufacturers are seeking to have higher protection against the British merchant. Would not this unnecessarily cause the shoe to pinch?

Just what proportion of the material for the so-called intelligence tests has to be looked up by those who compile them?

Ice cream manufacturers need have no apprehension of forced liquidation because of frozen assets.

The prospect in Northern China is brighter—Peking sees in Marshal Sun a ray of hope.

You can lead a horse to water, but you have to push a gasless car to the filling station.

Would not fewer people be sarcastic if they thought of their remarks as "sour-caustic"?

To preserve an ancient art a school of shoemaking has been opened in Paris. At last.

These days the "open door" in China seems to swing outward most of the time.

Link by link, motorists are gradually dropping off their chains.

There is still plenty of parking space on the "square."

Good will comes of good will.

## Should There Be a Prohibition Party?

**Prohibition in the United States**, by D. Leigh Colvin. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$5.

**H**OW to solve the liquor question is one of the great problems of this age. National constitutional prohibition, the method adopted by the United States of America, being the most thoroughgoing of any that has been tried, has perhaps not unnaturally precipitated such a volume and intensity of discussion that it is fitting and it is fortunate that the world should be presented with a comprehensive and authoritative literary work upon the subject. Such a book is now made available through the painstaking efforts of Dr. Colvin.

The author by training and experience has been well equipped for the task. He has always been an active prohibitionist, but at one time devoted a number of years to intensive study of questions of government, politics and sociology, so that today he is widely recognized as an authority on the "bicameral principle" in the American system of government.

"Prohibition in the United States," as Dr. Colvin frankly states, is primarily an "official history" of the Prohibition Party, which comprises only a minority of the temperance forces of the country, but may nevertheless be ranked as a most informative analytical history of the whole movement. Dr. Colvin has tried earnestly to cover the whole ground and has maintained a striking detachment of attitude, making his appeal to reason rather than passion.

The Prohibition Party was organized after the Civil War, when it was hoped to rally all the moral forces, including the former abolitionists, for prohibition. "Slavery is gone, but drunkenness stays," is the way the condition was summarized. Experience with the abolition movement was held to show the necessity for a prohibition party. "A new party for a new issue," says Dr. Colvin. Also there was then a growing realization that in prohibition state campaigns of the fifties, which produced only temporary successes, there had been "overpedimentation on mere legislation" and that "mere law without officials who were in sympathy with it to enforce it" was inadequate. Thus it was proposed to place in power a political party committed to "the principle of prohibition" and its enforcement.

The author then traces the growth of the party and the progress of the temperance cause, with special emphasis upon adoption of prohibition by five states—Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, Maine, and Rhode Island. By 1886, says Dr. Colvin, the vote was large enough to hold the balance of power in fourteen states and fifty-eight congressional districts. After 1886 there was a falling off, due to interest in the tariff (1888), the Populist Party (1890), free silver (1896), and one other factor; so that by 1904 there were only three prohibition states left. The other factor, in the judgment of Dr. Colvin, is of especial significance at this time.

Quoting from resolutions of church organizations which in behalf of prohibition condemned the older parties for their connection with the liquor traffic, the author says: "Carrying into effect the high purpose of the declarations was further obstructed by the rise in the nineties of the Anti-Saloon League," which taught that it was not necessary for voters to leave their old parties, since they could employ the method of "omni-partisanship." This method, he says, was eagerly seized upon by those desiring to remain in the old parties but "wanted a salve for their consciences." Almost immediately, it is claimed, there was a reaction in church resolutions and enthusiasm for prohibition waned.

The Anti-Saloon League, Dr. Colvin holds, cut into the prohibition movement by steering its potential supporters into lines of least resistance in the hope of finding a short cut. And now, he argues, the Nation is paying the penalty. Prohibitionists are still divided, while administration has been left in the hands of politicians of the old parties who are conspicuously under wet influence, with the result, it is apprehended, that "the holy cause of prohibition" has been brought into "disrepute." Throughout all history, it is urged, "the difficulty has not been in getting prohibition laws, but in getting them enforced."

Now that the Nation has prohibition even in its Constitution, the author detects the continuing operation of the same error. The omni-partisan method, he says, has now been tested and found wanting. There are intolerable

evils and scandals in enforcement, all due, it is argued, to the fact that the prohibitionists were inveigled into forsaking their high stand for righteousness in order to follow the path of expediency.

The drys, it is maintained, have been and continue to be divided into two camps in which they find themselves yoked to the wets. Similarly each party is divided. Neither party is really in favor of prohibition; neither feels any responsibility for its enforcement. Thus the "liquor traffic" proceeding by balance of power strategy continues to obstruct the complete realization of prohibition, and it is recalled that as late as 1914 Daniel Poling, the eloquent prohibitionist, declared: "It would be a monumental tragedy to achieve national prohibition by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States without the executive department for the administration of that law the executive department of the Government."

What is needed, insists Dr. Colvin, is to put in power a party in which all the prohibitionists are united, a party devoted primarily to prohibition, which regards it as the "supreme issue" and is committed to it as a "matter of principle."

This party in power will not only maintain the law, but will focus all efforts on enforcement.

In no other way, he says, can prohibition be made effective, for prohibition is unique, in a class by itself. It is different from, even paramount to, other questions, in that it needs "continuous support by all departments of government, legislative, executive, judicial, in all spheres, national, state and local." There is no other question, it is affirmed, that requires such continuous and widespread support and which depends on so many branches of government and groups of officials.

Here is food for most profound thought. Has Dr. Colvin, in his calm, thoughtful, painstaking way, brought us face to face with the real flaw in the present situation? In theory, at least, his argument as to the necessity for a prohibition party to enforce prohibition would seem to be unanswerable. And yet it is an old saying that there are conditions as well as theories, and it is possible that friends of prohibition will hesitate before adopting Dr. Colvin's thesis on account of its far-reaching and startling implications.

Reduced to its main essentials, Dr. Colvin's proposition is that there must be a prohibition party; that this party must be put in power; that this party must give its first attention to prohibition and see to it that none but prohibitionists are put in an extraordinarily high percentage of public offices—legislative, administrative, judicial, national, state and local. And, according to this theory, just as it is necessary that such a party should be put in power, it is necessary that it should stay there.

If all the drys are in one party, all the wets will be in the other. If one party stands clearly for prohibition, the other will without doubt stand clearly against it. If the Prohibition Party should be defeated, perhaps on some other issue, the other party would come in, and although the Constitution would not be affected, the enforcement law might well be, and all the administrative and much of the judicial machinery would surely be changed.

Questions therefore persist. Can any party, no matter how right it is on one issue, be sure of remaining in power? Can a party so preoccupied with one issue be sure of giving satisfactory government on all national affairs in times like these, with their multitudinous issues—international, national, political and economic—pressing for solution? The Prohibition Party philosophy seems to call for a free field for a finish fight between prohibitionists and the liquor traffic, with all other issues roped into the background, but it is not often that the stage can thus be cleared. It was very much the case with the early Republican Party and the issue of slavery, but today there are other issues galore and for some time will be.

There is weakness from the prohibition standpoint in having wets in both parties, but simultaneously there is strength in having prohibitionists in both parties. May it not be better, may it not be necessary, for prohibition to continue to take its chances in the rough-and-tumble of politics, rather than attempt such a radical departure as the partisanship plan involves?